The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK POLITICS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE POLITICAL LEADERS.

WHAT THE "LIBERALS" ARE DOING—THE PLANS OF FENTON AND HIS FOLLOWERS—THE SCHEMES OF THE DEMOCRACY—CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR—THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 28, 1874.

Hoping to catch a stray politician or two who might be able to throw some light upon the prevailing political darkness in the State of New-York, I hastened away last night from deserted Albany to Saratoga. The case was not much improved by this movement. It is somewhat strange where people keep themselves this Summer. Nobody is ever to be found anywhere. Notwithstanding the complaint of dull business and hard times, there must be a large number of people who have an abundance of money, for nobody has been found at home for weeks past, and it is the general testimony that the great watering places, where dollars hardly count for pennies, never had a season so successful as that which is just closing. This is especially true of Saratoga, where even at this late and languid end of the season hundreds of people yet linger with money to spare, and loath to leave. I was fortunate enough to find in the throngs some few who have achieved eminence in the politics of the State, and who knew, or thought they knew, grave secrets in political affairs. Indeed, they were convinced they had the occult power of the Highland Seer, and could cast before the nation the shadow of coming events. It was not necessary to swallow without scruple or protest all that they said, but taking their talk in conjunction with what has been gathered in other portions of the State, it is easy to arrive at some sensible conclusions in reference to those matters which in a few weeks will absorb public attention, even to the exclusion of the great scandal, should that lamentable affair be retained in life so long.

Every sensible hostler curries his short horse first, and, following an example so laudable, I first deal with the Liberal Republicans. It must be confessed that Liberals are hard to find, and their purposes still harder to discover. The latter, it is supposed, are locked up in the capacious bosom and under the snowy shirt front of Gen. John Cochrane, and the well-known ability of that gentleman in ambuscading ideas behind words renders it highly probable that the actual purposes of the Liberal leaders will never be discovered. But it has already appeared on the surface of events that they are disposed to fight shy of the advances which the alarmed Democracy are making to them, and they have determined to hold a State Convention at Albany, on the 9th of September, two weeks before that of the Republicans at Utica, and one week before that of the Democracy at Syracuse. There is a certain charm about the boldness of this proceeding which is, however, lost in the reflection that the Liberals are only coquetting with the Democrats for the Lieutenant Governorship. That such is the fact is not altogether certain, but a conversation I had yesterday with one of the most pronounced and prominent Democrats in the State makes it probable. This Democrat wants the place himself; but he said that his nomination was by no means sure, for it was likely the Liberals would want the position, and if they did they would probably get it. There is a possibility, however, that all the Liberal efforts are being made this year with a view to returning Fenton to the Senate. This view was advanced to me this morning at Saratoga by one of the shrewdest public men in the State, who is now a member of Congress, and it appeared somewhat plausible. Fenton, he said, already has the balance of power in the State Senate, for the reason that he controls two of the Republican Senators, and by judicious management it would not be difficult for him to secure and maintain the same relation to the Assembly to be elected in November. Then, said my shrewd public man, what is to prevent a foxy person like Fenton from worming his way back to his seat at Washington? The simile was forcible, if somewhat disjointed, and I had nothing to say in answer to it. But it does not yet appear whether this deep scheme, or merely a small share in the loaves and fishes of State patronage, is the object of the defiant attitude the Liberals have assumed in calling a State Convention in advance of the other parties. It has been said that they intend to nominate Gov. Dix, and thus secure, or assume, some part of the result which is sure to follow the probable action of the Utica Convention, but nothing has yet appeared on which such an assumption can be safely founded. As an element in the politics of the State, however, the Liberals are hardly worth the space already accorded them. They may possibly do something at their convention which will entitle them to consideration, but there is no present prospect of such an event.

With the Democracy the case is altogether different, and their probable proceedings have therefore considerable interest. It has been my good fortune to meet with persons who know what is likely to happen, and who have candidly given me their views. It is well known that the great Democratic problem in New-York just now is to get some one as a candidate for Governor who will have some chance of beating Gen. Dix. All the politicians in the party, great and small, are engaged upon this problem. Mr. Tilden has convinced Mr. Kelly and the other Tammany magnates that he is the man, and it is conceded that the person whom the *World* stigmatizes as merely a railroad lawyer will go to Syracuse with the sixty-three votes of New-York City in his pocket. But sixty-three will not nominate, for the convention will be composed of 374 delegates, being three from each Assembly district in the State. It is claimed that the City vote will be nearly the whole of Mr. Tilden's strength, but it is also admitted that the remaining votes will be so divided among the several candidates that, while Mr. Tilden may not secure the nomination for himself, he can dictate who shall receive it. Judge Church is now entirely out of the field, partly by his own action and partly by the opposition which so suddenly sprung up among the Democratic leaders. The aspirants who are available and prominent are Judge William F. Allen, now of the Court of Appeals; Senator John Ganson, of Buffalo, and Ex-Lieut. Gov. Allen C. Beach. The latter is, however, hardly in the race, and the contest is, in this part of the State, thought to lie between Allen and Ganson. This being the condition of the affair, it is a matter of some consequence to know where the Tilden vote will go when it becomes apparent that Tilden cannot be nominated. There are excellent reasons for saying that as the affair now stands it will not go to Ganson, but between the two, will go to Allen. Judge Allen, therefore, appears to have at present the best chance for the empty honor of the Democratic nomination, but there is yet ample time to make combinations and lay plans which will destroy his prospects. Hints are thrown out that some entirely new man will be taken up at the last moment, and it is not impossible that Horatio Seymour will be that man. I am assured on good authority that he wants the nomination, and if this fact becomes well established before the convention, nothing is more likely than that all the other aspirants will hasten to get out of his way and allow him to be nominated by acclamation. When it was objected to this view that Mr. Seymour had positively refused to allow his name to be used, a sarcastic Democrat who is fully in the party secrets asked when he had not positively refused to allow his name to be used, and also when he had ever neglected to accept a nomination. There was nothing to be said in reply, and the candidacy of Mr. Seymour was accepted as one of the political possibilities of the year. Stranger things than the nomination of Mr. Seymour at the present time have happened in Democratic history, and there would be no occasion for surprise if it were brought about. But if Mr. Seymour is not named, then Judge Allen, or some new man who has not yet appeared on the surface, will be chosen. But further than this it is not possible to say anything concerning Democratic purposes. The contest for Lieutenant Governor awaits the action of the Liberals. There is a general feeling among the faithful to give the place to one of those political nondescripts; but if their overtures are slighted, and a Democrat is taken, it is quite likely Smith M. Weed, of Clinton, will be the man. It is hardly denied that he is the most available man for the place, and has fully earned this recognition from his party by long and zealous service. For the remaining places on the State ticket nobody has yet been named, and no Democrat has been found who has troubled himself about the principles he is to profess during the coming campaign. None of them in these latter days ever do. They always leave that to the Committee on Resolutions, and the committee generally leaves it to the Chairman, with two or three others. It is, therefore, not safe to prophesy concerning Democratic principles until the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions has been selected and sounded. The delegates to the convention not having yet been chosen, this is manifestly an impossible task at present.

The case of the Democracy having been considered so far as it can be, it now remains to present that of the Republicans. Many of the leaders of the party in various parts of the State have been seen and consulted, and the general opinion is that Gov. Dix will be nominated. The Democrats are so sure of it that they are already deploring the fatuity of the Republicans, and laboring to show that Gen. Dix is the weakest of all possible candidates. One day it is the Temperance vote which is to destroy him, and the next it is the slanders they have endeavored to fasten upon him in connection with the Credit Mobilier which are to prove his ruin. This latter story, by the way, has just been brought forward again by the *Argus* of this city, which claims to speak for the Democracy of the State. It is already evident that the Democracy do not believe their own story that Gen. Dix is the weakest of all possible candidates, and that they are preparing to open a campaign of slander against him, which will equal, if it does not surpass, anything heretofore known in the politics of the State. Some of the Democrats with whom I have talked pretend to believe that this sort of warfare will injure Gen. Dix, but others have been frank enough to say that it is utterly harmless, and that they hope the Republicans will nominate somebody else. That, however, is apparently past praying for, and it only remains to the Democrats to hope that an unpopular ticket in other respects may be chosen at Utica. But even here there is not a peg to hang a hope upon. The gentlemen who are named for Lieutenant Governor are all strong men, and the convention can hardly make a mistake. Gen. Robinson, the present incumbent, is again urged, and so is Gen. Husted, who, as Speaker of the last Assembly, proved himself an admirable presiding officer, and in every way made an enviable record for himself. The other places on the ticket are also sure to be well filled, for none but excellent material has been or will be offered.

So far as can be judged from a somewhat brief examination, the Republican Party throughout the State is in good spirits, and determined to deserve victory by hard work; but upon this point something more definite can be said in a few days. More time is also required to say anything of value concerning the Congressional and Assembly Districts. But it may now be remarked as to the latter that there is a general conviction that the Republicans must nominate strong men and work hard to secure that fair working majority which is necessary to secure the United States Senator beyond all peradventure.

THE INDIANS.

THE OUTRAGE BY THE KANSAS MILITIA—REPORT OF ENOCH HOAG, SUPERINTENDENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Superintendent Enoch Hoag forwards to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a report of the action of the Osages in council in regard to the recent attack upon a hunting party by the Kansas Militia, in which five Osages were killed while attempting to escape after being taken prisoners. The report sets forth the facts in the case substantially as already stated by Superintendent Hoag, and concludes as follows: "This has left a part of our people in a destitute condition, and women and children in want. We now look to you and the Great Father for help in this calamity, to restore to our people all our ponies, goods, and other property taken, or their equivalent, and justice for the crime committed upon us without the least cause, in order to insure tranquillity among our people. We urge upon you the necessity as speedily as possible to restore and perfect that peace which has been troubled by the last misfortune thrown upon us."

A SEDUCER KILLED BY THE FATHER OF HIS VICTIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 28.—A letter has just been received here from Hendersonville with the information that Terrell W. Taylor, the former Sheriff of Henderson County, and recently elected Senator by the Republicans, shot and killed J. J. Osborne, a few days ago, for the seduction of his (Taylor's) daughter. Osborne was a married man with two children, and was a Democratic candidate for the Legislature at the recent election. Taylor's daughter is only about sixteen years old. Both barrels of a shot-gun were emptied into Osborne's body.

AN ENGINE DRIVER ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 28.—Henry Babb, the engineer of the switching engine Taurus has been arrested for murder in causing the fatal accident at the Bridge street crossing on Wednesday last.

BASE-BALL.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The third game of base-ball between the Flyaways, of New-York, and the Nationals, of Oswego, was won to-day by the Flyaways by a score of 3 to 0.

WASHINGTON.

VIOLATION OF QUARANTINE BY ADMIRAL MULLANY.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL AT KEY WEST FORCIBLY SEIZED FOR YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS FROM THE TICONDEROGA—INTIMIDATION IN THE SOUTH—THE SAFE BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A dispatch was received at the Treasury Department this afternoon stating that four cases of yellow fever had broken out on the United States steamer Ticonderoga at Key West; that Admiral Mullany, in command, in violation of the laws and regulations concerning marine hospitals, and in contravention of the local Quarantine rules, had forcibly taken possession of the hospital by armed marines and deposited the yellow fever patients there, the surgeon in charge officially protesting. The dispatch asked for instructions and the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Marine Hospital Bureau, replied that the United States vessels are not exempt from the operations of all local quarantine regulations, and that to disregard them is a direct violation of a specific statute. The Secretary, therefore, instructs the Collector of the Port to use whatever force may be necessary to effect the removal of the yellow fever cases from the hospital, and to secure a compliance with the quarantine regulations on the part of the Ticonderoga. As there were no cases of yellow fever in the hospital the Ticonderoga patients are liable to infect the entire hospital. The Marine Hospital authorities themselves are not allowed by law to place yellow fever cases in their hospitals, but are required to send them to the Quarantine Hospital.

OUTRAGES AGAINST NEGROES IN THE SOUTH.

The Attorney General to-day stated that the reports of outrages upon the negroes in the South are constantly increasing and appear to be well authenticated. This is especially true of Georgia. The Attorney General is of the opinion that these outrages are committed for purposes of intimidation of the colored vote at the Fall elections, and he is confident that unless these troubles shall soon cease, the President will be obliged to take steps to repress them. Private dispatches from New-Orleans received this evening state that the leaders of the White League declare that they will carry the State at all hazards, and that if United States troops interfere they will be fired upon. It is said that the speeches of Marr and McEnery at at the Baton Rogue Convention were extremely violent in expressions toward the General Government. Fred. Douglass' paper, the *National Era*, recommends that an extra session of Congress be called to provide means to protect the negroes.

BENTON THE BURGLAR.

The case of the safe-burglar, Benton, was called to-day in court, and his trial fixed for Thursday next. In the course of his remarks, Judge Humphreys said that he required that the body of Benton should be produced in court on that day. Upon the application of the Judge to the Clerk of the court to know who the bail was, the Clerk could only reply that he did not know; that he gave his name as Schlittenhardt, and all that he knew of his residence was that it was marked on the bail bond. United States District Attorney Fisher felt constrained to say that he had had nothing to do with the release of Benton on bail. He said that the case had some time since been taken out of his hands by the Attorney General of the United States, and placed under the control of A. G. Riddle, since which time he, Fisher, had had nothing to do either with the pending case or with those that were cognate to it. Seven indictments have already been found against Benton. The general belief is that Benton will not be forthcoming on Thursday next, and that his bail will be forfeited. It is also maintained by some that the bail is in itself void.

THE SECRET SERVICE.

It is practically decided that one of the suggestions of the Solicitor of the Treasury in regard to improvements in the secret service system of the Treasury Department will not be adopted. It was suggested that perhaps the entire secret service necessary for the Government might be transferred to the Department of Justice, and be placed under the control of the Attorney General. It has been found, upon consideration, that existing laws do not permit such a transfer, and that no very essential change in the present form of the secret service organization can be secured without new legislation. The Attorney General is understood not to be favorably disposed to such proposed transfer, as it would add very much to the already very great responsibilities of the Department of Justice.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Although it is insisted in many quarters that civil service reform is dead, there were a large number of civil service examinations in the Treasury Department to-day, and there will be others to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE DUTY ON JAPANESE SILKS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that Japanese silks, which are mixtures of silk and cotton, continue to pay duty under the act of revision at fifty per centum ad valorem, as they did under the former law. A circular decision in a large number of appeals has been issued affirming this rate both on importations before and after June 22, 1874.

NOTICE BY THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

The Light-house Board gives notice that on or about Sept. 5, the light at Rawdy Island, Delaware Bay, will be changed from a fixed red to a fixed white, varied by red flashes.

THE REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture is in receipt of numerous applications for reports of that department for the years 1872 and 1873. These reports have not as yet been printed. The material for their publication has been in the hands of the Congressional Printer for a long time, but he refuses to publish them. In the act of last Congress making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the Government, and under the caption of "Department of Agriculture," the section reads: "For publishing the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the years 1872 and 1873, $50,000." This was an appropriation to the department to pay for printing such number of the reports as are usually distributed by it, and so the First Controller of the Treasury has decided; but Mr. Clapp refuses to do the work unless he has the disbursing of the money, which the Commissioner of Agriculture and the First Controller disallow, in obedience to the law.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $13,842,945; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $37,400,000; coin, $72,505,617, including $31,000,100 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

CONTRACT FOR PACKAGE-ENVELOPES.

Bids to supply registered package-envelopes for the Post Office Department for one year from Sept. 1 were opened at noon to-day. The bidders were the Morgan Envelope Company at $9 10; George H. Bav, $8 97, and G. F. Nesbit & Co. at $8 77 per 1,000. The Postmaster General awarded the contract to Nesbit & Co., who are the present contractors for this class of envelopes.

MILITARY NOTES.

The order directing Second Lieut. George E. Bacon, Sixteenth Infantry, to report to the Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy has been revoked, and Second Lieut. Frank Baker, Thirteenth Infantry, is ordered to report to the academy for assignment to duty.

The President has accepted the resignation of Lieut. Charles Metcalf, Seventeenth Infantry.

Acting Carpenter Arthur W. Massey has been ordered to the Canandaigua.

Lieut. Merrill Miller is detached from the Worcester and placed on sick leave.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day authorized the organization of the Union National Bank of Streator, Ill., with a capital of $50,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE ESSEX CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—THE OPPOSITION TO BUTLER—GEN. COGSWELL'S VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The opposition to Gen. Butler in the Essex Congressional District is now ready for the war, and Gen. Cogswell, their champion, will come out in the *Globe*, of thisc ity, to-morrow, with a statement declaring his readiness to run for the Republican nomination, and giving his views on national politics, which are those of Butler's opponents in the district. Gen. Cogswell is at present the Mayor of Salem. He is one of the most popular men in the district, and has many strong and enthusiastic supporters in the anti-Butler ranks. He has a brilliant war record, a good name as a local politician, and is a fine fighter in whatever sort of battle he enters into. He has been a Republican from the start, was once Department Commander of the Grand Army, and has been in the Legislature, and has always been prominent in the politics of the district. In his "platform" he proclaims his views on the party, the financial questions, and the civil service, three questions on which Gen. Butler has expressed himself strongly of late. Of the party and its duty he says: "I believe in its past; I believe in its future. The Republican Party has accomplished great results, and will still accomplish much, I think. But I am not blind to the fact that, if it expects to succeed this Fall, or to carry the next Presidential election, it must at once set its face strongly in the direction of economy; that it must take an honest and pronounced position on the currency question, and that it must show, as I believe it will, not only its ability but its willingness to reform any and all abuses or corruptions which may have crept in, such as will necessarily creep into any party long in power, but which, if not crushed out, will lead to its displacement from power; and its sincerity in these positions can best be shown in the character and record of the men it puts into office." On the financial question he expresses himself in this direct fashion, adopting a platform widely differing from that of Gen. Butler: "I believe in a currency based on specie, and that specie payment should be resumed as early as possible. It will have to be gradual, I suppose, but when you consider that the value of our currency, which was at one time represented by gold at 280, has appreciated so as to be represented by gold at 109, (it has been 106,) I believe it seems idle to say there can be much difficulty or much disturbance in overcoming the remaining nine per cent. While I am not strenuous on any particular plan, yet I have no hesitation in saying that I am opposed and should oppose all measures looking to a postponement of the time for resumption or the inflation of the currency. The last Congress failed to satisfactorily handle this question, it seems to me, but the President's veto saved us from much harm, and I believe that in his message on that subject will be found sound views on the financial question." Abuses and corruptions Gen. Cogswell believes are nothing unusual in the history of political parties. They have found their way into the Republican Party, but the masses of that party are intelligent and honest, and need but to see these evils to correct them, and he fancies if those in power do not ferret out and stamp out any and all abuses which may be found to exist, that the places which have known them will soon know them no more forever, for the great heart of the Republican party is right. In relation to civil service he expresses himself in this wise: "I believe that so long as an official discharges his duty efficiently, faithfully, and to the satisfaction of the public, he should be kept in office. Of course, in a change of Administration heads of departments and prominent officers should be in accord and sympathy with the Administration, and if necessary changes must be made to that effect. By what I mean is that I do not believe in any general or wholesale decapitation of minor and subordinate officers at any time, when they are faithfully and intelligently performing their duties, and at no time, except for neglect of duty or a failure to reasonably satisfy the public; and while it is the duty of an office-holder, as it is the duty of every good citizen, to take an interest in politics, and while I should expect him to serve the party to which he belongs, yet, in my judgment, he has no right to make a partisan of himself, and I most firmly maintain that he has a sacred right to exercise his own deliberate choice without fear of or molestation by anybody. As to patronage, I fear that the placing in the hands of Congressmen appointments to office, as is now virtually done, may become a source of great mischief. In my opinion, to the Executive, and not to the lawmaker belongs the power to designate who shall execute the law, for he alone is responsible for its execution. But whoever has the patronage no one has the right to prostitute it to advance the aims of himself or of anybody else." To railroad legislation he gives some attention, it being a question of interest to many in the district who hold bonds in Western railroads. He regards the recent railroad legislation in the West as reckless, to the prejudice of all parties, and that it should be reversed, for it is unjust to those who have in good faith invested their money in railroad enterprises. Yet he does think that a proper and better adjustment should be made between the growing power of corporations on the one hand and the just rights and needs of the producer. But, on the other hand, how far legislation can do this may be a doubtful question, for he is a believer in the least legislation possible on all subjects.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire on Erie street, Milwaukee, Wis., yesterday morning, destroyed a building owned by Mann Brothers, and occupied by L. Myers' North-western Concentrated Lye Manufactory and Schoenmann's Stove Polish Manufactory. The loss is about $25,000, and the insurance only $7,500. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

Fire broke out at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the resin warehouses and wharves in the southern portion of Wilmington, N. C., and destroyed about 8,000 barrels of resin and about 2,000 barrels of spirits of turpentine. The loss is about $120,000, and is mostly covered by insurance.

A supposed incendiary fire at Greenville, Penn., yesterday, destroyed buildings owned by Mrs. E. Roney, P. Doyle, J. E. Hull, and a number of other buildings in Henline's Block. Total loss about $30,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

A. L. Pike's clothes-pin and pail-handle factory and the dry-house, at Norway, Me., were all destroyed by fire Friday night. Loss from $4,000 to $5,000; insured for $1,700 on building and $300 on stock in the Etna, and $800 on the machinery in the Norway Mutual.

The dry-house of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway was burned on Friday night. The loss is $20,000.

ARREST OF A CITY JUDGE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 28.—Elias M. Kiels, Judge of the City Court at Eufaula, was arrested last night, on the charge of aiding the escape of a felon. He was committed in default of $3,000 bail.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

AN IMPERIALIST CANDIDATE FOR THE ASSEMBLY—HEALTH OF M. SCHNEIDER.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—M. Berger, candidate for the Assembly in the Department of Maine-et-Loire, has issued an address to the electors boldly avowing his devotion to Imperialism and the Bonaparte dynasty, and advocating the *plébescite*.

M. Schneider has had another attack of apoplexy, and there are no hopes of his recovery.

SPAIN.

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON PUYCERDA BY CARLISTS.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—The Carlists have made another attack on Puycerda, and again met with a repulse. The defense was most courageous. Even women assisted in repairing the breaches in the ramparts during the fight, regardless of the firing.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GERMAN SQUADRON.

SANTANDER, Aug. 28.—The German men-of-war Nautilus and Albatross will leave this harbor to-morrow for a cruise along the Biscayan coast and up the river Nervion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DISABLED STEAMER WESTPHALIA.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 28.—The disabled steamer Westphalia, from New-York, was towed into this port this morning by a Spanish steamer.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 28.—The Guion Line steamer Nevada, Capt. Price, from New-York Aug. 18, for Liverpool, has arrived here.

GERMANY.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis had a special audience with Emperor William to-day, and delivered his credentials as American Minister. He afterward visited the Empress.

RUSSIA.

ANOTHER IMPERIAL MARRIAGE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.—The Grand Duke Vladimir was married to-day to the Duchess of Mecklenburg.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

THE CHINESE THREATENING A RUSSIAN PROVINCE.

LONDON, Aug. 29, 5:30 A. M.—The Chinese are reported to be threatening the Russian Province of Kuldja.

The Russians are constructing a military road from Semipalatinsk to the Chinese frontier.

THE STEAMER LIFFEY.

THE VESSEL A TOTAL LOSS—THE CREW AND PASSENGERS SAVED.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Royal Mail Packet Company's steam-ship Liffey, which went ashore on the coast of Uruguay, is a total loss. None of the crew or passengers were lost. The specie and mails were also saved. The Liffey plied between Southampton and South American ports.

CUBA.

A FIGHT WITH INSURGENTS NEAR BUEYABAJO.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—An official dispatch from the Eastern Department states that a force of Spanish troops attacked a body of insurgents, numbering 350 men, in Bueyabajo, causing the death of many of them. Twelve of the Spaniards were killed.

OHIO.

OFFICIAL CANVASS OF THE VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 28.—The official canvass of the vote cast at the recent election in this State was made to-day, and shows that the majority against the new Constitution is 147,284, and the majority against liquor license 7,286. The official canvass also shows a majority against minority representation of 185,800, and a majority against State aid to railroads of 251,242.

MISSOURI.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET CORRECTED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 28.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned *sine die* at 3 o'clock this morning, after completing the ticket and electing a State Central Committee. An error having occurred in telegraphing the names of the nominees last night, the correct ticket is now given as follows: For Governor, Charles H. Hardin; Lieutenant Governor, Norman J. Coleman; Secretary of State, M. K. McGrath; Auditor, Thomas Halladay; Treasurer, Joseph W. Mercer; Attorney General, John A. Holladay; Register of Lands, George Deigle; Superintendent of Public Instruction, R. D. Shannon; Supreme Judges, W. Hough and Wm. Napton.

ARKANSAS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND THE STATE DEBT.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 28.—The Constitutional Convention to-day struck out that section in the finance report forbidding the Legislature from ever providing for the payment of the State levee bonds, railroad bonds, and the Halford bonds, in all about $11,000,000. This was a test vote on repudiation. Judge Clendenin, of the Seventh Judicial District, has refused a mandamus to compel the State Treasurer to pay the expenses of the convention and the State Government out of the sinking and school funds. It is thought the convention will adjourn within a week.

CALIFORNIA.

GRAIN DEPRESSED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—The decline in wheat at Liverpool has a discouraging effect on holders here. A year ago it was selling at $2 10, while now the best offer for export is $1 57½. Farmers are holding back for improved prices.

MINING SHARES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—Mining shares—Market stronger; Raymond and Ely, 10; Savage City, 2; Ophir, 22; California, 40; Consolidated Virginia, 83¾; Gould & Curry, 22½; Best & Belcher, 34; Overman, 49; Belcher, 70; Hale & Norcross, 43¾; Segregated Belcher, 110; Chollar, 56¾; Crown Point, 75.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—William H. Baker, of Oswego County, was to-day nominated for member of Congress by the Republicans of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, embracing the counties of Oswego and Madison.

A NORWEGIAN BARK BURNED AT SEA.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The vessel seen on fire off Cape Cod proves to be the Norwegian bark Alnn, Capt. Anderson, which sailed from Boston Aug. 25 for London. At 3 P. M. on the 27th smoke was seen issuing [illegible] mizzen hatch, and soon after the flames [illegible]rth, extending over the vessel, although [illegible] was made by the crew to save her. [illegible] were compelled to take to their boats, [illegible] picked up by a fishing vessel. The steamer George Appold this morning took off Capt. Anderson and brought him to the city, leaving the crew to follow in the fishing-boat. When last seen the bark was nearly burned to the water's edge. She had a cargo of oil-cake, leather, &c.

THE CITY OF PEKING.

RETURN OF THE VESSEL TO THIS PORT—MEETING OF THE GUESTS—RESOLUTIONS COMPLIMENTARY TO THE COMPANY.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF PEKING, Aug. 28—A. M.—As the steamer neared Sandy Hook the guests assembled again on the after deck, and called Gov. Parker to the chair, who made a few remarks expressive of the general appreciation of the kind attention which all had received, and of the exceeding pleasure of the excursion trip.

Mr. C. W. Blunt then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That standing as we do on the deck of this grand product of American thought and labor, we feel it a duty to ask of our Government that its legislation shall be so shaped as to offer inducements to capital to make investments for the restoration of that now decayed branch of our national interests—the foreign carrying trade—and such as will enable Americans wherever they wander over the sea to gaze upon the Stars and Stripes floating above them.

Resolved, That John Roach, the builder of this grand specimen of naval architecture, may proudly point to this, his work, and will hereafter take the position among naval architects which George Stephenson held as the father of railroads.

Resolved, That the kind attention and generous hospitality shown to us, as guests, by President Russel Sage and the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and carried out so thoroughly by the manager, Rufus Hatch, and the Captain, S. P. Griffin, command and receive our cordial thanks. At the close of our delightful excursion we wish them all health and prosperity.

Resolved, That the watchful care and great skill evinced by Capt. Griffin and his assistants prove that the Directors of the company have evinced their accustomed good judgment in the selection of their officers.

Mr. C. L. MacArthur, editor of the Troy *Budget*, seconded the resolutions, with some forcible remarks upon the importance of extending American commerce, and in recognition of the good national work done by the present management of the Pacific Mail Company in that direction, especially in the construction of this splendid vessel.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley also supported the resolutions in behalf of the Philadelphians present, and complimented the Pacific Mail Company and John Roach that they had demonstrated, by the speed of this vessel, that the time between London and China was reduced from three to five days.

The resolutions being put to vote were unanimously adopted.

President Sage briefly returned the thanks of the Directors, expressed their gratification that the excursion had proved so agreeable to all who had honored it by their presence, and paid a high tribute to Capt. Griffin, who, though laboring under illness and suffering, had not omitted to personally fulfill his duties as Commander for a single minute. In conclusion, he referred with pardonable pride to the fact that the steamer received 11,000 visitors while at Newport, yet put to sea again soon after midnight.

Gov. Parker proposed, and the company united, in the singing of the doxology, as a fit parting for this family of excursionists, who would probably never meet again.

Postmaster James offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That great credit is due the management of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for having inaugurated a system of educating American youth by receiving them as cadets and instructing them in seamanship, thus fitting them for the higher duties of the commander and citizen.

A resolution of thanks to the singers, who, as fellow-guests, had contributed so delightfully to the pleasures of the occasion, was passed, and then the meeting adjourned.

It should be stated that the engines of the steamer were at no time put to their highest speed.

The City of Peking will be open to public inspection at Pier No. 42 North River, to-day from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—1. A. M.—The barometer has continued falling at the stations in the Mississippi Valley and eastward, with southerly winds, being highest over New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, and lowest over the North-west. The temperature has slightly risen in the lake region, New-England, and the Middle States, and slightly fallen in the South Atlantic States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley; cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with rain areas has prevailed over the Southern States, and thence north-westward over the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west. The river has slightly fallen at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Shreveport, and rain at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States falling or stationary barometer, slight changes in temperature, south-easterly to south-westerly winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and rain areas are probable.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley lower barometer, stationary or rising temperature, winds veering to southerly and westerly, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

Over the lake region lower barometer, stationary or rising temperature, fresh and brisk east to south winds, increasing cloudiness and occasional rain areas.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the north-west winds shifting to west and north, clearing but partly cloudy weather, rising barometer and falling temperature.

Over New-England and the Middle States, falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature, winds mostly from the east and south, partly cloudy weather, and over the southern and western portions of the latter occasional rains.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The paddle-wheel sloop of war Argus arrived at Quebec yesterday morning.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Charles Kuote, of Hoboken, died of apoplexy at Long Branch.

Patrick Leyden, living on Second street, Boston, was burned to death at the South Boston fire on Thursday night. The remains were discovered yesterday.

Robert Townly, aged nine years, of Brooklyn, was accidentally shot and killed at Long Branch on Friday evening by his brother William, aged sixteen years.

Joseph Gibbin, aged twenty-eight years, claiming to live in New-York, was arrested on Friday night in the act of breaking into and robbing a dwelling-house on Blossom street, Boston.

A stabbing affray over a pack of cards took place on Friday night in Brighton street, Boston, in which Wm. L. Loring inflicted a bad and probably fatal wound upon H. L. Brennan. Both are young men. Loring was arrested.

In the case of Labrown, Probate Judge elect of Toocle County, Utah, against the County Treasurer, a peremptory mandamus has been issued by the Third District Court compelling the filing of the bonds offered, with a judgment of $400. Notice was given of appeal.

A CLAM-BAKE AT MONMOUTH PARK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 28.—A clam-bake was given this afternoon by Mr. John Chamberlin at Monmouth Park Race-course. Speeches were delivered by Hon. Richard Schell, Lawrence Jerome, Col. Ethan Allen, and Hon. Joseph Valentine. The following were among the guests present: Messrs. Thomas Murphy, Tom Scott, Attorney General Brewster, of Pennsylvania; Mayor Stokley and Sheriff Leeds, of Philadelphia; Sheriff Conner, of New-York; Hon. Richard Noah and Col. Burton. The revenue cutter Grant took the party to the city after the clam-bake was over.

PLYMOUTH'S VERDICT.

MR. BEECHER ACQUITTED—MRS. TILTON CENSURED.

THE TESTIMONY REVIEWED—THE CHARGES DECLARED MALICIOUS—THE DEFENDANT ERRED IN JUDGMENT WITHOUT CRIMINAL INTENT—HIS PASTORATE'S CONFIDENCE IN HIM UNIMPAIRED.

To the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church.

DEAR BRETHREN: The Pastor of Plymouth Church, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, addressed to us a letter, June 27, 1874, of which the following is a copy:

BROOKLYN, June 27, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: In the present state of the public feeling, I owe it to my friends and to the church and the society over which I am Pastor to have some proper investigation made of the rumors, insinuations, or charges made respecting my conduct, as compromised by the late publications made by Mr. Tilton. I have thought that both the church and the society should be represented, and I take the liberty of asking the following gentlemen to serve in this inquiry, and to do that which truth and justice may require. I beg that each of the gentlemen named will consider this as if it had been separately and personally sent to him, namely:

From the Church—Henry W. Sage, Augustus Storrs, Henry M. Cleveland.

From the Society—Horace B. Claflin, John Winslow, S. V. White.

I desire you, when you have satisfied yourselves by an impartial and thorough examination of all sources of evidence, to communicate to the Examining Committee, or to the church, such action as then may seem to you right and wise. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The committee named having signified their willingness to serve in the grave matters so referred to them, Mr. Beecher sent the following letter to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church:

JULY 6, 1874.

DEAR BRETHREN: I inclose to you a letter in which I have requested three gentlemen from the Church, and three from the Society of Plymouth Church (gentlemen of unimpeachable repute, and who have not been involved in any of the trials through which we have passed during the year,) to make a thorough and impartial examination of all charges or insinuations against my good name, and to report the same to you; and I now respectfully request that you will give to this committee the authority to act in your behalf also. It seemed wise to me that the request should proceed from me, and without your foregoing knowledge, and that you should give to it authority to act in your behalf in so far as a thorough investigation of the facts should be concerned.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Thereupon the Examining Committee duly authorized the committee named in the letter of June 27 to act in their behalf also.

Second—Your committee cannot here refrain from referring to the inexpressible regret which they in common with all good men feel, that uncontrollable circumstances have made it necessary to discuss in the most public manner the unhappy scandal which is the subject of the present inquiry.

THE COMMITTEE IMPRESSED WITH THE IMPORTANCE OF ITS WORK.

But accepting the situation as we found it when we entered upon the high and solemn trust thus imposed, we have been profoundly impressed from the beginning with the grave importance of the work before us.

For a considerable time vague and indefinite rumors were in circulation, touching in a vital manner the Christian integrity of our beloved Pastor. But nothing had appeared from a known responsible source in a tangible form until the letter of Mr. Theodore Tilton to the Rev. Dr. Bacon, which was published the 25th day of June, 1874.

It was the appearance of this letter that moved Mr. Beecher two days afterward to request immediate investigation. It will be seen by the terms of such request that some proper investigation is asked for by him, of the rumors, insinuations or charges made respecting his conduct as compromised by the late publications made by Mr. Tilton.

We were invited to make an impartial and thorough examination "of all sources of evidence," and to advise such action as may seem right and wise.

Third—In conducting this investigation we have faithfully endeavored to make it thorough and impartial, and to obtain such facts as are relevant to the inquiry from all attainable sources of evidence. For this purpose we have summoned or requested the attendance of the following persons to testify before the committee: Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, Mrs. H. W. Beecher, Samuel Wilkeson, John R. Howard, Theodore Tilton, Samuel E. Belcher, Mrs. N. B. Morse, Oliver Johnson, Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., Dwight Johnson, Isaac H. Bailey, Mrs. Putnam, John W. Mason, Rev. W. W. Patton, Mary C. Ames, Richard P. Buck, Francis B. Carpenter, Albert F. Norton, Thomas M. Vaill, E. M. Holmes, Hon. N. B. Morse, Mrs. Mary B. Bradshaw, Joseph Richards, Miss Elizabeth A. Turner, Francis W. Skiles, N. D., Charles Corez, M. D., Dr. Minton, Miss Oakley, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Ovington, Mrs. Wallace, Rev. S. B. Halliday, Thomas G. Shearman, Benjamin F. Tracey, Francis D. Moulton, Franklin Woodruff, John W. Harmon, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

MESSRS. F. B. CARPENTER AND F. D. MOULTON.

Most of the persons named have attended as requested before the committee. One notable exception is Francis B. Carpenter. Mr. Francis D. Moulton promised to testify fully, but has failed to do so. He has submitted three short statements in writing to the committee, consisting chiefly of reasons why he declined to testify, and of promises to testify, at the call of the committee. The committee have called him three times with the results stated.

In addition to the evidence of the persons named, we have examined a considerable number of letters and other documentary evidence which, in some way, were supposed to relate to the subject-matter of inquiry. We have held in the prosecution of our investigations twenty-eight sessions.

Fourth.—Mr. Tilton, in his letter to Dr. Bacon, published on the 25th day of June, 1874, states that knowledge came to him in 1870 that Mr. Beecher had committed an offense against him, which he forbore to name or characterize; and in the same letter introduced what he alleged to be extracts from a letter signed by Mr. Beecher and dated January 1, 1871. This alleged letter, the whole of which appears in Mr. Tilton's subsequent statement before the committee, has come to be known as the letter of apology. When this committee commenced its labors there was therefore no allegation before them except such vague allusion to an offense of some sort said to have been committed by Mr. Beecher against Mr. Tilton, and for which, according to the same authority, he had apologized. It will thus be seen that the question before the committee, then, was what, if any, offense had Mr. Beecher committed against Mr. Tilton.

Fifth—At an early period of the investigation Mr. Tilton was called before the committee and made an extended written statement, and in a sense specific charges, which showed that the offense referred to in the Bacon letter, so called, was, as Mr. Tilton now alleges, adultery with his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton. By this statement so made by Mr. Tilton, the field of inquiry was somewhat enlarged by the alleged facts, letters, and circumstances therein set forth.

MR. TILTON'S ALLEGATIONS.

It is proper in this connection to state that the offense as alleged by Mr. Tilton during some four years and until recently to numerous persons, in writing and otherwise, was an improper suggestion or solicitation by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton. But as time passed and purposes matured, this charge passed and matured into another form and substance.

The offense committed by Mr. Beecher, as now alleged by Mr. Tilton, is stated substantially in the third and fourth subdivisions of his statement before the committee. The charge, in effect, is that Mr. Beecher, at his residence, on the evening of Oct. 10, 1868, or thereabouts, committed adultery with Elizabeth R. Tilton, wife of Theodore Tilton; that this "act was followed by a similar act of criminality between the same parties at Mr. Tilton's residence on the subsequent Saturday evening, [illegible] also by other similar acts on various occasions, from the Autumn of 1868 to the Spring of 1870, the places being the two residences aforesaid, and occasionally to other places to which her Pastor would invite and accompany her, or at which he would meet her by previous appointment."

The remainder of Mr. Tilton's extended statement is made up of citations of alleged facts and circumstances which he seems to consider relevant and important, as evidence sustaining his charges as above stated.

THE EVIDENCE RECEIVED THE MOST CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

The committee have given the evidence their most careful consideration, and find therefrom that in 1861 Mr. Beecher became editor and Mr. Tilton assistant editor of the *Independent*, and that during this relation they became warm and intimate friends. On or about 1863 Mr. Tilton began to urge Mr. Beecher to visit his (Tilton's) house, and he became more intimately acquainted with Mr. Tilton's family. He urged him to do much of his editorial writing in his study, as it was more convenient to write there than at the office of the *Independent*. Mr. Beecher visited his house, and a friendly relation sprang up between the wife and family of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, which continued down to December in 1870. That the friendly relations existing between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were always well known and understood, and met with Mr. Tilton's cordial approval. Some years before any open trouble appeared between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, his (Mr. Tilton's) doctrines, as set forth in the *Independent*, of which he had become editor, aroused a storm of indignation and opposition in the West, where this paper was widely circulated. After much discussion this led to the starting of the *Advance* newspaper in Chicago to supersede the *Independent*. Mr. Tilton, while editor of the *Independent*, a leading religious newspaper, had come to deny the inspiration of the Scriptures and the Divinity of Christ. His social views about this time also underwent a radical change in the direction of free love. This marked change in the religious and social views of Mr. Tilton was a source of great grief and sorrow to Mrs. Tilton. Mrs. Tilton seemed to be a very religious woman—amounting almost to enthusiasm—and when this change occurred in her husband she naturally sought her Pastor for counsel and sympathy. She set forth in strong terms the suffering her husband's course was causing her. It now appears that during these years Mrs. Tilton became strongly attached to Mr. Beecher, and in July, 1870, confessed to her husband an overshadowing affection for her Pastor.

THE FIRST SEPARATION.

On or about the 10th of December, 1870, Mrs. Tilton separated from her husband, going with her children to her mother's house. She sent for Mr. Beecher, and on his visiting her she made to him a statement of her sufferings and the abuse which she had received at the hands of her husband, which greatly shocked Mr. Beecher. He asked and received permission to send to Mrs. Tilton his wife, whose judgment in such matters he considered better than his own. Subsequently he agreed in advising with his wife that it was desirable that Mrs. Tilton should separate from her husband. Mr. Tilton, however, subsequently forced his wife to return to his house by sending for and obtaining possession of the youngest child, who was sick with the croup, during Mrs. Tilton's temporary absence from her mother's house. She suffered a miscarriage the next day after her return, on the 24th, which resulted in a serious illness, continuing until after the 1st of January, her physician being in daily attendance on her from the 24th to the 30th of December, inclusive. Early in December this year, owing to the marked change in Mr. Tilton's religious and social views, Mr. Bowen felt constrained to give him notice that his services as editor of the *Independent* would terminate at a day named in the notice. Subsequently to this notice, and on or about the 20th of December, Mr. Bowen had entered into a contract with Mr. Tilton, by which he was to be editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Union* and chief contributor of the *Independent*, for five years; but within a few days after making this contract Mr. Bowen received such information of Tilton's immorality as alarmed him, and led to an interview between himself, Tilton, and Oliver Johnson, at the house of Bowen, on the 26th day of December, 1870. At this interview Mr. Tilton sought to retain his place and Bowen's confidence by offering to join Bowen in an attack on Mr. Beecher. This interview resulted in the insolent letter which Mr. Tilton wrote and signed on the 27th of December, demanding that Mr. Beecher leave Plymouth pulpit and Brooklyn. That evening Mr. Bowen, on his way home, delivered this letter to Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher, on reading it, expressed his astonishment at the receipt of such a letter, and denounced its author. Mr. Bowen then derided the letter, and gave him some account of the reasons why he had reduced Tilton from the editorship of the *Independent* to the subordinate position of contributor, saying that Mr. Tilton's religious and social views were ruining the paper, and that he was now considering whether he could consistently retain him as editor of the Brooklyn *Union* or chief contributor of the *Independent*. They conversed for some time, Mr. Bowen wishing Mr. Beecher's opinion, which was freely given. Mr. Beecher said he did not see how Mr. Bowen could retain his relations with Mr. Tilton. Mr. Beecher spoke strongly of the threatening letter and the revelation he had just had concerning Tilton's domestic affairs. Mr. Bowen read Tilton's threatening letter, and said that if trouble came he would stand by Mr. Beecher. It seems that Mr. Bowen communicated to Mr. Tilton on the following day the conversation had with Mr. Beecher and his intention to stand by him. Mr. Beecher, though he had no doubt that Tilton would have lost his place, saw that his influence was decisive, and anticipated Tilton's overthrow. It now appears that on the 29th of December, 1870, Mr. Tilton having learned the advice Mr. Beecher gave Mr. Bowen, and which was likely to bring him face to face with loss of place and position, extorted from his wife, then lying ill of miscarriage, a document implicating Mr. Beecher—a document evincing her love for her Pastor and accusing him of having made an improper solicitation. On the following day he sent Moulton to Beecher, requesting an interview with Mr. Beecher at Moulton's house that evening. Mr. Beecher accordingly met Tilton at Moulton's house. Tilton received him with a memorandum in his hand, and proceeded to charge Mr. Beecher with being unfriendly to him, with seeking his downfall, spreading injurious rumors about him, undermining him, and advising Bowen to dismiss him, injuring him in his family relations, joining his (Tilton's) mother-in-law in producing discord in the house; advising a separation; alienating his wife's affection from him, with gaining her love more than any living being, with corrupting her moral virtue, with teaching her to be insincere, lying and hypocritical; and ended by charging that he made wicked proposals to her. Tilton then produced a written paper purporting to be a memorandum of a confession made, in July previous, to him by his wife, of her love for Mr. Beecher, and that he had made proposals to her of an impure nature.

MR. TILTON'S CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.

Mr. Tilton, in the twenty-second subdivision of his statement before the committee, referring in time to December, 1870, states his grievance and cause of complaint of Mr. Beecher touching Tilton's business relations with Mr. Bowen in these words: "That he (Mr. Beecher) then participated in a conspiracy to degrade Theodore Tilton before the public *by loss of place, business, and repute*." It is clear that on the 29th day of December, when the so-called memorandum of confession was procured from Mrs. Tilton, the chief inciting cause of that step on Tilton's part was his belief that Mr. Beecher had caused him "*loss of place, business, and repute*."

Mr. Beecher says this charge of impure proposals fell upon him like a thunderbolt. Could it be possible that Mrs. Tilton, whom he had regarded as the type of so much moral goodness, should have made such false and atrocious statements? Tilton requested Mr. Beecher to repair to his house, where Elizabeth was waiting for him, and learn from her lips the truth of the stories in so far as they concerned her. The interview was had, and resulted in a written retraction of the charges of Mrs. Tilton, who seemed in great distress. In a sort of postscript to the retraction she denied explicitly that Mr. Beecher had ever offered any improper solicitations to her, that being the only charge made by Tilton, or referred to in the statement about the confession in July. On the next evening Moulton called at Mr. Beecher's house, and went up into his bedroom. He said that he and Tilton had learned that Mrs. Tilton had given the retraction. He [illegible] and said that [illegible] wife's first paper of confession. Moulton claimed that Mr. Beecher had acted unfairly. That all difficulties could be settled without such papers, and that Mr. Beecher ought to give it up. Moulton was under great apparent excitement. He made no verbal threats, but displayed a pistol and laid it on the bureau near which he stood. The paper was given to him, and after a few moments' talk he left. It is an amazing pity that at this juncture Moulton was not handed over to the police. It would have saved much that followed, which is deeply deplored. Mr. Beecher's distress at the situation was boundless. He saw the peril of being even falsely accused. He blamed himself for much that had occurred. He could not tell how much of the impending trouble could be attributed to Mrs. Tilton's undue affection for him, which it was his duty to have repressed. "My earnest desire," he says, "to avoid a public accusation, and the evils which must necessarily flow from it, and which have now resulted from it, has been one of the leading motives that must explain my action during these four years in this matter." While in a morbid condition of mind, produced by those distressing difficulties, Moulton again called on him. His manner was kind and conciliatory. He professed, however, to believe that Mr. Beecher had been seeking Tilton's downfall; had leagued with Mr. Bowen against him, and by his advice had come near destroying Tilton's family. Mr. Beecher expressed many and strong regrets at the misfortunes of that family. Moulton caught up some of these expressions and wrote them down, saying that if Tilton could see them there would be no trouble in procuring a reconciliation. This paper, which is dated Jan. 1, 1871, was intrusted by Mr. Beecher to Moulton's keeping without reading it, nor was it read to him. This paper, sometimes called the apology, and sometimes the confession, is in no proper sense Mr. Beecher's production, or a correct report of what he said. No man will believe, for instance, that Mr. Beecher said: "I humble myself before him (Tilton) as I do before my God." Another sentence: "Her forgiveness I have." Mr. Beecher states it was not said, nor the semblance of it. Pausing here, a very important question arises in this connection. To what does the apology refer? It declares Mrs. Tilton "guiltless," and yet Tilton says it refers to adultery, which Mr. Beecher denies. Without now considering the weight of credit to which the respective parties are entitled where there is a conflict between them, we believe, and propose to show from the evidence, that the original charge was improper advances, and that, as time passed, and the conspiracy deepened, it was enlarged into adultery.

ARE MESSRS. TILTON AND MOULTON CONSPIRATORS?

The importance of this is apparent. Because if the charge has been so changed, then both Tilton and Moulton are conspirators, and convicted of a vile fraud, which necessarily ends their influence in this controversy. What is the proof that the charge in the first instance was adultery? It is said that it was, and that the memorandum in the hands of Tilton, in his wife's handwriting, was to such effect. But this is denied by both Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and the written paper is not produced. It is said further that Mr. Beecher confessed the fact of adultery. But this, again, is denied by him, and such alleged confession is inconsistent with the retraction he received that evening from Mrs. Tilton. If he had confessed, what service could the retraction render? Why procure one at all if, as alleged, Mr. Beecher had that evening confessed adultery to Tilton and Moulton, or to either? What, then, was the charge preferred on the evening of Dec. 30? We answer it was improper advances, which, of course, Mr. Beecher denied. What occurred in the matter of retraction that evening, and all the subsequent conversations, acts, and letters of the various persons directly concerned in dealing with the scandal, are consistent with this view, and with no other. The retraction procurred referred to improper advances, and to nothing else. Is it likely if the main offense had been charged Mr. Beecher would have been satisfied with anything short of a retraction of that?

THE POSTSCRIPT TO THE RETRACTION.

There is a sort of postscript to the retraction, in which the charge of improper advances is explicitly denied—thus showing, we submit, that this was the charge that was in the mind of both Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, and no other offense. But look further: Mr. Tilton, in the last four years, has many times said, verbally and in writing, that the charge was the lesser offense. This is important under the rule that where a complainant has made different and inconsistent statements of the offense he alleges, his credibility is damaged and in most cases destroyed. In the written statement of the offense shown to Dr. Storrs by Tilton and Carpenter, which was made in Mrs. Tilton's handwriting, under the demand of her husband, who says he dictated the precise words characterizing the offense, the charge was an impure proposal. This statement Mrs. Tilton retracted, and says she protested against it as false when signed, and afterward saw Dr. Storrs and told him so. Dr. Storrs, in a letter to the committee, confirms the retraction. In the manuscript prepared by Tilton, which he called "the true story," the offense was stated to be improper advances. This "true story" Tilton was in the habit of reading to newspaper men, personal friends, and to others, without, it would seem, much discrimination, considering how anxious he professed to be not to make known his secret. Mr. Belcher testifies that he met Tilton on the ferry-boat about two weeks after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, and they talked the matter over. He says that Tilton was at first mysterious and non-committal, but on their way home in Brooklyn Tilton invited him into his house, where the "true story" was exhibited to Mr. Belcher, and a prolonged conversation was had which lasted until midnight, and during all this not one word was said or hinted by Tilton that he believed Beecher had committed adultery. On the contrary, he asserted his unshaken confidence in his wife's purity, and complained only of the improper solicitation. Ex-Supervisor Harmon, who, like Mr. Belcher, is one of our well-known and reputable citizens, testifies to substantially the same experience with Tilton as to the nature of the charge. Mr. Harmon goes further, and testifies not only that Tilton read to him the "true story," in which there was no allegation of adultery, but that Tilton described to him his first interview with Mr. Beecher on the evening of Dec. 30, and then informed Mr. Harmon that he at that time charged Mr. Beecher with the offense of improper advances. Mr. Harmon explicitly states that in all his conversations, which were numerous, with Tilton for more than two years, he at no time alleged adultery as the offense of which he complained. The testimony before the committee shows similar statements by Tilton to various other persons up to within a recent period. The further fact that Tilton treated the matter during four years as an offense which could be properly apologized for and forgiven, is wholly inconsistent with the charge in its present form. Tilton, in his written statement, complains that Mr. Beecher "abused his (Tilton's) forgiveness."

ADULTERY NOT PROVEN.

It is believed no case of adultery on record can be produced where an injured husband upon learning of his wife's infidelity kept the fact to himself for six months, and then, after private complaint to the offending party, receives and accepts an apology for the offense, and declares it forgiven—and this followed by a restoration of the courtesies of friendship. All these and other considerations to be hereafter referred to show that in no event could the offense have been the crime of adultery. It might have been the charge of the lesser offense, but it is not conceivable that Tilton, in view of his conduct, believed even that. Still further, that the so-called apology was not for the main offense Tilton himself in his cross-examination clearly proves. Mark his words! He says that the day after it was procured he was in Moulton's room, and there met Mr. Beecher, when the following scene occurred: "He (Beecher) burst out in an expression of great sorrow to me, and said he hoped the communication which he had sent to me by Mr. Moulton was satisfactory to me. He then and there 'told Mr. Moulton' he had done wrong; *not so much as others had, (referring to his wife, who had made some statements to Mr. Bowen that ought to be unmade;) and he there volunteered to write a letter to Mr. Bowen concerning the facts which he had misstated.*" Here is clear light as to what the apology *does not* refer to. It disposes of the apology forever as a paper referring to adultery. It refers to nothing of the kind. If the wrong done to which Mr. Beecher refers was adultery, how could these words be used in reference to it, "*He had done wrong; not so much as some others*"? The absurdity of such a claim is clear. Those words and the apology are susceptible of but one construction. They refer, as Mr. Beecher says, to his deep regret for statements which he and his wife had, under certain information, a few days before, made to Mr. Bowen, which led him to execute a purpose, already entertained, of removing Tilton from the Brooklyn *Union* and the *Independent*. It appears also that the next day Mr. Beecher did write the letter to Mr. Bowen which Tilton says he volunteered to write, and which referred to Tilton's business troubles with Bowen.

Next consider Moulton's course with a view of still further testing what was in his mind, as well as in Tilton's, as to the character of the offense. If Moulton understood the charge to be adultery, then he is entitled to the credit of the invention or discovery that this crime could be the subject of an apology, and a ready forgiveness and reconciliation on the part of the offender and the injured husband. That Moulton did not believe or understand that the offense was adultery is shown by the same class of evidence that has been cited in reference to Tilton. He repeatedly declared to many persons there was no adultery. Fortunately we have a statement in writing setting forth Moulton's estimate of the nature of the offense.

Mr. Beecher wrote a letter dated June 1, 1873, to Moulton in which, among other things, he complains of Tilton's threatening and inconsistent conduct, and declares his purpose to waste no more energy in trying to satisfy Tilton who, at this time, was complaining of the publication of the tripartite agreement, so-called.

MR. BEECHER COMPARED WITH MR. MOULTON.

In this letter Mr. Beecher says, "My mind is clear; I am not in haste; I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the Judgment day. God will take care of me and mine." These are not the words of a guilty mind. Moulton replies on the same day. Publicity was no part of his profound policy, and he hastens to object. At first he writes these words, "If the truth must be spoken, let it be. I know you can stand if the whole case was published to-morrow." Apparently fearing this might rather tend to determine Mr. Beecher to publish the whole case than otherwise, he crossed out these and other lines with a pencil and commenced anew. In this new effort on the same paper these words occur: "You can stand if the whole case were published to-morrow." Moulton was right. The pity is that Mr. Beecher did not publish forthwith, and so become once more free and end the machinations of Tilton and the mutual friend. These two, whatever else they wanted or designed, did not believe their purposes would be then subserved by publicity. Tilton soon became gracious and kindly. But what shall be said of Moulton, who now asserts for the first time that adultery was the offense! Is it possible this man is so [illegible] in his moral perceptions as to believe that a [illegible] of the Gospel, and that too of Plymouth Church, could stand up [illegible] world against the crime of adultery? No. Tilton says his wife was possessed of the idea that adultery with her Pastor was all right, and no sin. That she did not discover her mistake from reading Saint Paul, but Griffith Gaunt. But we have no evidence that this hallucination had reached and tainted the diplomatic mind of Moulton. It is right that we should say here that we do not believe the sinless character of adultery was a dogma believed in or even known to Mrs. Tilton, except perhaps as a notion of the Woodhull school, of which her husband had become a disciple and shining light, and with which she had no sympathy.

MR. MOULTON KNEW THAT MR. BEECHER WAS FALSELY ACCUSED.

There is but one fair conclusion to be drawn from Moulton's letter of June 1st to Mr. Beecher. He knew that Mr. Beecher had been falsely accused of impure advances, and that he desired in his inmost soul to suppress the scandal. Yet if the simple truth were published he could stand. Knowing this he said so. Whatever Moulton may say now, since his malice has been excited by certain exposures, is of little consequence. He now openly stands with Tilton where he has secretly been from the beginning. We conclude, therefore, in view of these facts and circumstances, that the original charge of impure advances, false though it was, has been dropped by these accusers, and adultery at this late day has been substituted as an after-thought. We brand this performance as a fraud that ought to end all controversy as to the innocence of Mr. Beecher. Pursuing the narrative a little further, we find Moulton, who first appeared as Tilton's friend, after procuring the so-called apology quietly becoming the friend of both the parties—the mutual friend. Mr. Moulton, as he discloses his character in these proceedings, appears to be a very plausible man, with more vigor of will than conscience. One thing is unfortunately clear—that from this time on he contrived to obtain and hold the confidence of Mr. Beecher both in his ability and purpose to keep the peace in good faith. There was certainly room for an honest peacemaker. Mr. Beecher knew he had been falsely accused of an impure offense, and that a reputable woman by some means had been induced to make the accusation. It is true the charge had been withdrawn, and its force was in a sense broken. Still the fact remained—he had been accused.

MR. BEECHER FELT THAT THE SITUATION WAS CRITICAL.

Mr. Beecher naturally felt that the situation was critical. For him, a clergyman of world-wide fame, to be even falsely accused was a calamity. To prevent publicity would save a still greater calamity. He felt—and in the light of results may we not say he was right?—that a public charge of such an offense would, as he expressed it in his letter to Moulton of Feb. 5, "make a conflagration." For reasons of malice and revenge, it became apparent that Tilton was preparing to make a deadly assault upon him. This Mr. Beecher believed it was his supreme duty to prevent by all possible honorable means. Moulton professed to deprecate Tilton's purpose, and declared if Mr. Beecher would trust to him he could and would prevent it. And so now began a series of letters and steps under the direction and advice of the diplomatic mutual friend, having for their object, as Mr. Beecher believed, the suppression of the scandal and the restoration, in some measure, if practicable, of Tilton to position and employment.

WHAT MR. MOULTON PROMISED TO DO.

In passing judgment upon the means employed to secure these results, it is fair to remember that all through these four years Mr. Beecher was performing great labors, and had more and greater responsibilities upon him than at any other period of his life. Moulton said: "Leave these disagreeable matters to me. I will see that Tilton acts right. I will keep him in control. It is true, in certain moods he is threatening and unjust. But he soon recovers, and is kind and reasonable." As time passed along it was evident that Tilton was most troublesome when he was unprosperous in business affairs. The reference in his statement to "loss of peace and business" is significant. At times Mr. Beecher became discouraged, as indicated in his letters to Moulton.

STRONG WORDS AND EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIONS.

Much has been said, and not without some justice, of the extraordinary words and tenor of Mr. Beecher's letters. But in interpreting these letters it must be remembered: First, that Mr. Beecher, under the excitement of deep feeling, uses strong words and emotional expressions. This is and always has been a marked quality of his mind. Second, in this sore trouble he was dealing with Tilton, who had shown himself at times fickle, malicious, revengeful, and mercenary. In the light of these facts there is not a letter from Mr. Beecher, nor an act of his, however ill-judged, through these four years of anxiety and grief, that cannot be accounted for upon the plain theory that he was fighting to suppress an outrageous scandal which consisted of a false accusation against him made by a reputable woman; and, further, that he was endeavoring to help a man whom he felt he had unduly injured in business matters upon representations which he was afterward made to believe, chiefly by Moulton, were not well founded.

The statement of this branch of the case would not be complete without reference to the fact that Mr. Beecher had a warm friendship for Mrs. Tilton which began in her early womanhood, and that Mrs. Tilton, reciprocating this friendship, began, as her domestic troubles came on, to look more than ever to Mr. Beecher for sympathy and advice. That this feeling on Mrs. Tilton's part became, under the circumstances, so strong as to diminish the proper influence that belongs to every good husband is not unlikely.

A WOMAN YEARNING FOR SYMPATHY.

In the course of events, and especially in December, 1870, Mr. Beecher received the impression from Tilton and Moulton that he had estranged Mrs. Tilton's affections from her husband. The possibility that such a fact as this might be added to the responsibilities then resting upon Mr. Beecher constituted, as he expressed it in his letter of Feb. 5, in part, one of "the environments that surrounded him." This was to him the occasion of deep grief and anguish. Mr. Beecher conceived that possibly he had been derelict in duty—he, the strong man and Pastor—in not repressing at once any undue affection for him on the part of this distressed Christian woman who was yearning for sympathy that she found not in her household.

And we cannot but express our regret at two errors into which it is apparent Mr. Beecher fell.

While we recognize the appalling disaster which seemed imminent when he was confronted by a professedly injured husband, with a charge on the part of his wife of an impure proposal from him to her—a disaster which threatened to brand with infamy a name which, through years of public service as philanthropist and minister of God, had maintained the most honored place in the world's esteem—yet we feel that in an hour of such demoralization as this calamity might justly work, the Pastor should have sought counsel from Christian men of his own brotherhood, rather than rely upon the counsel of a man of whom he knew so little, and whose character, as the sequel proved, he so sadly misjudged.

And it is also apparent from Mr. Beecher's own statement, in view of the profound sorrow into which he was plunged and the expression which he gave to his feelings, that he had erred in not guarding so closely his relations with the family of Mr. Tilton that there could be no possibility for fear in his own mind even of an undue affection by Mrs. Tilton for him, through any heedless friendship or agency of his.

Mr. Tilton, in his statement before the committee, speaks of his home as one of unusual harmony, "an ideal home." But upon his cross-examination it clearly appeared it was anything but a happy or harmonious home.

The truth as to this is material both as affecting Tilton's credibility and as showing the character of Mrs. Tilton's domestic troubles, and the influences that reached her daily life.

TILTON'S TYRANNY.

Her painful testimony reveals a jealous husband accusing her of infidelities with different men, and of exerting a sensual influence upon all. She declares that her husband had frequently compelled her, when sick, to copy, or from his dictation write, confessions which she herself did not understand, and, in her despairing condition of mind, cared little about. At times he threatened her, locked her up, and declared himself ashamed of her presence, when among friends whose society was more attractive to him. Her account reveals him full of selfish exactions; indifferent to her wants; neglectful in her illness; forcing disreputable women into her society, till sometimes she fled for peace to the graves of her children. Mrs. Tilton declares he did not hesitate to avow his right to commit adultery on his lecturing tours whenever he chose. And yet, in season and out, we find this man dribbling out his charges of dishonor against his wife. This is a dismal revelation from the "ideal home;" but one cannot read it and believe it possible that she has invented this recital of her husband's character and life.

This account of the domestic misery of the Tilton family is corroborated by the testimony of several witnesses, and very fully by Miss Elizabeth A. Turner, who is now twenty-three years of age, and was an inmate of the family eight years. This young woman is a teacher of music in a ladies' seminary in Pennsylvania. She is a person of unusual intelligence, and her appearance and manner before the committee impressed all who heard her testify that she was sincere and reliable, and well understood the facts of which she was speaking.

WILL INNOCENT MEN PAY BLACKMAIL?

The condition of this family, in connection with the distressing circumstances referred to, and that appear in the history of this difficulty, conspired to make the occasion one full of peril, not only to Mr. Beecher, but to others whom he felt bound to protect to the last moment, to say nothing of the great interests of his beloved Plymouth Church, and other interests of high concern, all of which must be involved if publicity should be given to the false and scandalous matter that was seeking expression from the heated and malicious mind of Theodore Tilton. Will innocent men pay black-mail? Will innocent men, and especially clergymen, fight as for their lives to suppress an injurious scandal, even though it be born of extortion, falsehood, and revenge? These are questions that unhappily history has too often answered in the affirmative. It is easy, now that we see what manner of men Tilton and Moulton are, to wonder that Mr. Beecher should intrust any interest of his to their keeping. When we look back upon the record made by this sad story, we feel like visiting, even upon the suffering head and heart of our Pastor, the severest censure. And this not the less because we revere and love him, and know that no man in all our land is more beloved. It is, we might say, because he is so beloved—because that in him centres so many and so great interests of church and humanity—because he stands to-day foremost among men of master minds, of eloquence and power, that we would chide him in no uncertain words for imperiling so much and so often the precious interests confided to him by the God who made him, and who we have unshaken faith to believe will deliver him from all dangers.

NOTHING PROVEN.

The charge made by the accuser is one easily preferred, and not easily disproved. It is not enough for the accuser to say: "I make this charge, now let it be disproved, or be taken as confessed." All tribunals, both ecclesiastical and legal, in their wisdom have required, in determining charges of this kind, such proof of facts and circumstances as point unmistakably to the guilt of the accused, and as are not consistent with any theory of innocence. Lord Stowell, as cited by Greenleaf, one of the best writers known to our jurisprudence, and especially on rules of evidence, says:

> "In every case almost, the fact is inferred from circumstances that lead to it by fair inference as a necessary conclusion; and unless this were the case, and unless this were so held, no protection whatever could be given to marital rights. What are the circumstances which lead to such a conclusion cannot be laid down universally, though many of them of a more obvious nature and of more frequent occurrence, are to be found in the ancient books; at the same time it is impossible to indicate them universally, because they may be indefinitely diversified by the situation and character of the parties, by the state of general manners, and by many other incidental circumstances, apparently slight and delicate in themselves, but which may have most important bearings in decisions upon the particular case. The only general rule that can be laid down upon the subject is, that the circumstances must be such as would lead the guarded discretion of a reasonable and just man to the conclusion; for it is not to lead a rash and intemperate judgment moving upon appearances that are equally capable of two interpretations."

Greenleaf further illustrates the kind of evidence required to prove adultery as follows:

> "Adultery of the *wife* may be proved by the birth of a child and non-access of the husband, he being out of the realm. Adultery of the *husband* may be proved by habits of adulterous intercourse, and by the birth, maintenance, and acknowledgment of a child. A married man going into a known *brothel* raises a suspicion of adultery, to be rebutted only by the very best evidence. His going there and remaining alone for some time in a room with a common prostitute is sufficient proof of the crime. The circumstance of a woman going to such a place with a man furnishes similar proof of adultery."

These citations are pointed but useful.

Under the guidance of these precedents and principles it is essential to observe that there is nothing whatever disclosed by the evidence that proves that the accused parties have ever been found together under any suspicious circumstances, such as in some unusual house or place, or consulting together in some secret way to avoid observation and exposure. There is no proof of clandestine correspondence, nor attempts in that direction. Mr. Beecher's letters were, as a rule, opened, arranged, and read by his wife. She testifies that she has read and answered as many as one thousand in three months. Such as reached the *Christian Union* office were opened by others, and those that went to the church were opened, by direction of Mr. Beecher, by the clerk, before being placed on the desk. No sort of restrictions were imposed as to his letters. The usual facts and circumstances suggestive of wrong-doing are utterly wanting in this case. What, then, does the case, as put by the accuser, rest upon? We answer, Upon mere words and assertions, supported by no circumstances whatever that are the usual indications of adultery.

SUMMING UP.

Tilton says he knows the fact from his wife's confession, July 3, 1870, and from her subsequent confessions to Moulton and to her mother, Mrs. Morse. This is thus answered: First, that Mrs. Tilton says in effect that this confession, whatever it was, was extorted from her by an imperious, malicious husband, and by means that, in a moral sense, were fraudulent. Pretenses were made that she must say something to extricate Theodore out of his business perplexities. She was made to believe there was a conspiracy against her husband. The fact that Mrs. Tilton withdrew the charge when Mr. Beecher first confronted her after he had heard of it, on the evening of Dec. 30, is in order in this connection, together with the further fact that she has ever since denied the truth of the charge when free from the dominating influence of her husband. She explicitly denies that the charge was adultery. We now see her coming before the committee with expressions of joy that at last she can come and speak the truth; and in the most solemn manner she denies absolutely the charge, and proceeds to set forth facts and circumstances which demonstrate that this unhappy woman has for years been the plastic victim of extorted falsehoods. Tilton's allegation that she confessed to her mother, Mrs. Morse, is pronounced false by the mother, who testified before the committee. The source of the scandal, then, is alleged words of Mrs. Tilton, which she explains in such a manner as to deprive the allegation of all force and credit. Then comes Mr. Beecher, who solemnly declares that whatever words, by whatever means, have been drawn from Mrs. Tilton by her husband, he is innocent of any and all impropriety toward her, whether relating to improper advances or to adultery.

MRS. TILTON CENSURED.

It is not for the committee to defend the course of Mrs. Tilton. Her conduct, upon any theory of human responsibility, is indefensible. Our hope is that it may be made clear, as the testimony affords much reason to believe it may be, that this distressed woman was so beset by her designing husband, when in states of mind differing little, if at all, from mental aberration, brought on by illness and domestic sorrow and gloom, as to induce her, at least passively, to make a charge of improper advances by Mr. Beecher. But when her attention was pointedly called to the great wrong she had done, she quickly took it back in sorrow and penitence, as follows:

DECEMBER 30, 1870.

Wearied with importunity and weakened by sickness, I gave a letter implicating my friend Henry Ward Beecher, under assurances that that would remove all difficulties between me and my husband. That letter I now revoke. I was persuaded to it—almost forced—when I was in a weakened state of mind. I regret it and recall all its statements. E. R. TILTON.

I desire to say explicitly Mr. Beecher has never offered any improper solicitation, but has always treated me in a manner becoming a Christian and a gentleman.

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

MENTAL DOMINATION.

There is medical testimony before the committee, given by two eminent physicians, Drs. Minton and Corey, to the effect that such cases of mental power and domination by a husband of strong will over a wife weakened by disease and domestic trouble are not infrequent. Dr. Corey, who is eminent and has had large experience in mental diseases and phenomena, says such conduct on the part of Mrs. Tilton, when subjected to the influences referred to, is even consistent with an honest mind. We observe that Moulton parades a letter purporting to have been written by Mrs. Tilton to him, (JJ,) in which she says she is "a perfect coward in his (Tilton's) presence," and "it is a physical impossibility for me to tell the truth." In another letter, same to same, (KK,) she says, "With all my woman's soul I am innocent of the crime of impure conduct alleged against me." In her statement, procured under the direction of Tilton and Carpenter, of Dec. 16, 1872, and which was taken by them to Dr. Storrs, Mrs. Tilton shows that she was made to believe that a conspiracy was formed against her husband. Her words are: "Six months afterward, (that is, after July 3, 1870,) my husband felt impelled by the circumstances of a conspiracy against him, in which Mrs. Beecher had a part, to have an interview with Mr. Beecher." This refers to the interview of Tilton with Mr. Beecher, procured by Moulton on the evening of Dec. 30, 1870, when Tilton produced a written charge, in two lines, in the handwriting of Mrs. Tilton. It will be seen it was under the influence of startling statements of conspiracy against her husband that Mrs. Tilton was moved to appear to act on this occasion. We find her subsequently in a letter asking Mr. Beecher's "forgiveness for the sufferings she had caused him."

ELIZABETH A. TURNER.

We hear much from Tilton of confessions made by his wife to him. We are obliged to receive his statement on this point, if at all, without corroboration. But on one occasion, when Tilton was assailing his wife, we learn from the testimony of Miss Elizabeth A. Turner in what manner Tilton's accusations were met by his wife: Question—"Did he (Tilton) at any time on this day say that she had made any confession to him in regard to Mr. Beecher?" Answer—"He said she had confessed to him that she had been criminally intimate with Mr. Beecher; she (Mrs. Tilton) was present when he said that and she said: 'Oh, Theodore, how can you tell that child such base lies?' and then she burst out crying." Question—"When was that?" Answer—"This all occurred on the day that we went back in the Fall of 1870." This was the day when this witness testifies that a scene of violence occurred. The witness, believing that Tilton was about to strike his wife, interfered to save her, and was knocked down by Tilton. This witness is the same person who it is said by Tilton and Moulton was sent to boarding-school to get rid of her, because she had heard Tilton make charges against Beecher. It is further said that Mr. Beecher was so anxious to have her leave town and keep away that he paid some $2,000 for her school expenses. There is no doubt the $2,000 was paid, but for quite another purpose. Miss Turner and Mrs. Tilton both agree in saying that it was Tilton's plan to have her go away because she had stated to her friends that Tilton had twice attempted intimate relations with her while in bed, and during the absence of Mrs. Tilton in the country. Tilton was fast losing place and position because of his social views and practices, and feared the publicity of this girl's statement, who at that time was twenty years of age. The absurdity of supposing that Mr. Beecher would invest $2,000 apiece to get persons to leave town to whom Tilton had been peddling his scandal against him is transparent. Such persons to whom Tilton had talked in some form of the scandal, sometimes in one shape and then in another, were too numerous to justify an investment of $2,000 on each of them by anybody whose wealth could not be counted by millions.

It should be noted that just as Miss Turner was leaving for boarding-school, Tilton procured from her, with the aid of his wife, a letter denying the reports of his improper liberties. Here again we find Tilton a manufacturer of evidence.

THE GRIFFITH GAUNT LETTER.

It is not for us to pass judgment on Mrs. Tilton uncharitably. She has suffered unparalleled trials. Moulton quotes her as saying in a letter to him, as we have seen, that it was physically impossible for her to tell the truth in her husband's presence. It will be noted that the pretended confession was obtained in that presence; and, further, it was when she was away from him and from home at Schoharie that she stated her sin to be like that of Catharine Gaunt, an undue affection for her pastor. In this letter to her husband she says: "I felt unfalteringly that the love I felt and received harmed no one, not even you, until the heavenly vision dawned upon me." And again: "Oh, my dear Theodore, though your opinions are not restful or congenial to my soul, yet my integrity and purity are a sacred and holy thing to me. Bless God with me for Catherine Gaunt, and for all the sure leadings of an all-wise and loving Providence." This letter was written June 29, 1871, about a year after the pretended confession. In no sense can its words be construed as referring to adultery. Tilton, when before the committee, when reference was first made to this Schoharie letter, seemed to think that the offense in the story of Griffith Gaunt was adultery, and accordingly relied upon this letter as incontrovertible evidence of his charge. In this he was mistaken.

SHOULD MRS. TILTON BE EXCUSED.

It is a principle of the common law that a married woman cannot commit or be held to commit a crime perpetrated in the presence of her husband, and this upon the idea that the husband's presence and influence amount to duress, and that she is therefore not responsible. Whether it is necessary to invoke this rule of law to excuse Mrs. Tilton or not, we may see in what Tilton was able to extort from her without her volition or real assent, something of the reasons which moved the early expounders of the English common law to assert the doctrine referred to. We have now reviewed, as briefly as we could, the evidence before us. There are many facts and details we have not discussed. We have cited the more important of these, and discussed the salient points. We have carefully examined the evidence relied on by the accuser to sustain the charges we are asked to believe.

Finally, who is this accuser, that he makes so bold a face? We may learn from the testimony, as well as by common report, without descending to unpleasant particulars or personalities, that Theodore Tilton has in recent years become a very different man from what he was formerly reputed to be. He will hardly deny that. Both before and after his espousal of the new marital philosophy, signs of degeneracy were setting in which have made him a discredited man in this community. In the new rôle, his culmination and downfall are well stated in recent words by an able writer, who, in sketching his career, says that, "In process of time he comes before the world as the indorser of Victoria C. Woodhull, and lends his name to a biography of her which would have sunk any man's reputation anywhere for common sense. Such a book is a tomb from which no author rises again." Such is the accuser. Who is the accused? It is Henry Ward Beecher. The Pastor of Plymouth Church has been a clergyman with harness on forty years. Twenty-seven of these years he has been here in this church, which, as all the world knows, has so often been stirred to good deeds and to a better life by his eloquent ministrations.

LIVING IN THE CLEAR LIGHT OF NOONDAY.

This man has been living in the clear light of noonday, before his people and before all men, a life of great Christian usefulness and incessant work. None have known him but to admire and love him. They who have been most intimate with him at home and abroad report nothing of his life or conversation but what comes of purity of soul. We are asked by Theodore Tilton and his coadjutor, Moulton, to believe that this man, with his long and useful life and high character to sustain him, is unworthy of our confidence, regard, or respect. Christian character and great services, which are usually considered a tower of strength and defense when one is assailed, are to go for naught, according to Mr. Tilton. We are invited to give up this beloved and eminent man and send him and his good name and fame into the vortex of moral destruction. We are to do this upon what? Upon some wild, absurd, and contradictory assertions of Mr. Tilton, who in all this work does not succeed in disguising his malicious and revengeful designs.

No tribunal administering justice ever held a charge of adultery proved by mere alleged words, written or spoken, that are denied and not connected with circumstances and appearances pointing unmistakably to the guilt of the accused. Upon a review of all the evidence, made with an earnest desire to find the truth, and to advise what truth and justice shall require, we feel bound to state that, in our judgment, the evidence relied on by the accuser utterly fails to sustain the charges made.

We herewith submit a complete stenographic copy of all the evidence before the committee, with some unimportant or irrelevant exceptions.

THE VERDICT.

First—We find from the evidence that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher did not commit adultery with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, either at the time or times, place or places, set forth in the third and fourth subdivisions of Mr. Tilton's statement, nor at any other time or place whatever.

Second—We find from the evidence that Mr. Beecher has never committed any unchaste or improper act with Mrs. Tilton, nor made any unchaste or improper remark, proffer, or solicitation to her of any kind or description whatever.

Third—If this were a question of errors of judgment on the part of Mr. Beecher, it would be easy to criticise, especially in the light of recent events. In such criticism, even to the extent of regrets and censure, we are sure no man would join more sincerely than Mr. Beecher himself.

Fourth—We find nothing whatever in the evidence that should impair the perfect confidence of Plymouth Church or the world in the Christian character and integrity of Henry Ward Beecher.

And now let the peace of God that passeth all understanding rest and abide with Plymouth Church and her beloved and eminent Pastor, so much and so long afflicted.

HENRY W. SAGE,
AUGUSTUS STORRS,
HENRY M. CLEVELAND,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
JOHN WINSLOW,
S. V. WHITE,
Committee of Investigation.

Dated BROOKLYN, Aug. 27, 1874.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

A UNION LADY'S TRIBUTE TO A SOUTHERN EX-SOLDIER WHO DESIRES PEACE AND RECONCILIATION.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Aug. 25.

We saw yesterday a magnificent present which had been sent by express to the President of the Ladies' Memorial Association, Mrs. B. S. Bibb, of this city, for Major Thomas G. Jones. Accompanying the gift were the following letters and extracts, which will explain all:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1874.

Major Thomas G. Jones, Montgomery, Ala.:

DEAR SIR: We are commissioned by a Northern lady (who does not wish her name to be mentioned) to send to you a small token of her appreciation of the sentiments expressed in your address on Decoration Day. We send the package to the care of the Ladies' Memorial Society, and have instructed the President or Secretary to deliver it to you. On the inside of this sheet we give you extracts from the lady's letter. Please advise us of the receipt of the package, and your reply will be sent to the lady. Yours truly,

BLACK, STARR & FROST,
Jewelers, &c., Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

The following are the extracts referred to:

"I have just seen the inclosed extract, which I cut from *Harper's Weekly*. The war widowed me and took away my two sons. For a long time I felt as if I could never forgive those who slew the defenders of the 'Stars and Stripes,' but when I think of the war-widowed mothers of the South, and see such language as this, it makes me tenderer and juster to the South. * * * I feel that men like this Major Jones must be noble and true in heart, and fought and died because they thought it was right. I want them to feel that such sentiments echo in the Northern heart, and in truth 'tend to draw the whole country together for its healing.' Out of the little that the war has left me, I inclose a $20 'greenback,' for which I wish you to select a silver cup or some other suitable testimonial. Have it engraved and sent by express, &c."

The express package contained a very handsome silver cup, on which was the following inscription beautifully engraved:

To
MAJOR THOMAS G. JONES,
The Orator on Confederate Memorial Day,
April, 1874;
from
A Northern woman, widowed and bereft
of her sons by the War,
As a token of her appreciation of the
Soldierly words, spoken in kindness of
The Northern Dead.

This was a deserved tribute to Major Jones' eloquence, and illustrates more forcibly than words the virtue of kind words and kind deeds where kind words and kind deeds are desired in return. Mrs. Bibb, the noble-hearted and excellent lady who presides over this association, seems to be as proud of the gift—and justly so, too—as Major Jones.

REINTERMENT OF NOTED KENTUCKIANS.

Tuesday, Sept. 15, has been selected by Gov. Leslie, of Kentucky, as the day upon which to inter in the State Cemetery, at Frankfort, the remains of the several distinguished Kentuckians, as directed by resolution of the General Assembly. On that day it is proposed to deposit in their last resting-place the remains of Theodore O'Hara, Major Carey H. Fry, and Adjt. J. W. Cardwell, of the Mexican war; Hon. John C. Mason, Gov. Greenup, and Gov. Slaughter. The body of Theodore O'Hara has already arrived from Georgia. Those of Major Fry and Adjt. Cardwell have been sent for to California, and of Mr. Mason to Louisiana. Govs. Greenup and Slaughter are buried in an abandoned graveyard near Frankfort. It is proposed to re-inter these distinguished sons of Kentucky in a manner worthy of their services, and to accompany the ceremony with fitting orations. Several military companies will be present.

SHE WANTED HER LETTER.

At the Post Office in Wilmington, N. C., a few days ago, during the distribution of the mail, and before the general delivery was opened, a colored woman vociferously called upon the Postmaster to hunt her up a letter "anyhow." "Mr. Pos'-master, I want you to hurry up and give me my letter; I ain't time to be foolin' 'round here," said she. No attention, of course, was paid her except by the crowd outside, who laughed and cheered her, while the clerks within kept on busily distributing. Presently her attention was attracted to several persons walking up with keys, opening some of the boxes and taking out mail matter. This set her off again. "Look here, I want my letters; here's dese rich white people kin come an' open dem little windows, an' git dere letters, an' you won't give me mine." "You'll have to wait until the general delivery is open," said one of the bystanders. "Well, dat's what I call injestice," said the woman, "to let some folks have dere letters an' den make some wait; an' sposin I aint got any arter all!—say now—jes' look over dem letters an' see if I ain't got one."

FATE OF A CLOTHES THIEF.

Anna Webber, a German servant girl, who stated that her place of residence was on the corner of the Bowery and Hester street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Wandell, at the Tombs Police Court, and charged with stealing some clothing. William Goeller, of No. 270 Bowery, deposed that on the 14th inst. she took from his premises a silk dress, a lady's hat, and a fan, worth $26. The accused pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. Conrad Krause, who followed the prisoner to the court-room, annoyed the Justice so much by his frequent remarks and interruptions, that he was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. It is said that Anna has a husband in Chicago.

HEALTH AND TEMPERATURE

STATISTICS OF THE PAST TEN YEARS.

SUMMER MORTALITY—WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW—THE DEATH RATE SINCE 1864—ADULT DEATHS FEWEST IN SUMMER.

The baggage-laden trucks, the freshening breezes, the lessening heat, and the shortening twilight—that pleasantest gift of Summer—are far too obtrusive to allow Autumn to creep upon us unawares. But a few more short days and the Summer of 1874 is a thing of the past, a subject not for the daily newspaper, but for the historian. And certainly it will cut an important figure in history. The comet and the scandal will combine to lift it into prominence, even in the century. But the purpose of the moment in this article is to examine its temperature and its mortality, with the view of discovering how they compare with those of former years, and also their relation to one another. To this end the subjoined table has been constructed, from the records of the Eastern Dispensary, up to the year 1869, and, after that year, from the observations of Mr. Draper, at the Central Park Observatory. This applies only to the statistics of temperature, the figures of mortality coming, of course, from the Board of Health:

Table showing the ratio between Temperature and Infant and Adult Mortality for the Eleven Summers from 1864 to 1874, inclusive.

	Greatest Temperature....	Least Temperature....	Mean Temperature....	Total Deaths.	Inf'nt Deaths under 5 yrs.	Adult Deaths over 5 yrs.
1864..	97.0	43.0	64.5	7,527	4,237	3,290
1865..	98.0	50.0	....	7,169	4,413	2,756
1866..	101.0	61.0	77.4	9,274	4,695	4,579
1867..	93.0	59.0	71.6	6,732	4,572	2,160
1868..	103.0	52.0	75.0	8,016	4,018	3,998
1869..	94.0	50.0	71.46	7,409	4,541	2,868
1870..	94.0	55.0	74.89	8,626	5,108	3,518
1871..	90.5	53.0	71.39	7,722	4,328	3,394
1872..	95.5	52.0	74.07	11,022	6,603	4,419
1873..	94.2	51.2	72.59	8,600	4,771	3,829
1874..	98.0	49.0	....	7,627	4,006	3,621

The table will, it is thought, almost explain itself. The left-hand column gives the years of the last decennary, and opposite each will be found its greatest, least, and average temperatures during the months of June, July, and August, together with the corresponding mortality. As August is not yet finished, the average temperature could not be calculated, but it would undoubtedly show that the Summer has leaned toward coolness as its general characteristic. For 1866 and 1868 have considerably surpassed its highest figure of 98°, while its lowest figure, 49°, is less than that of any year except 1864. It would not, perhaps, be very hazardous to guess at 73.3° as its average temperature, and that would be less than for any year except 1864. During the Summer of 1866 sixteen nights in three weeks averaged 82°, and there were 310 deaths from solar heat; the next greatest number of deaths from this cause being 238 in 1870. Both of these totals far exceed that of this year.

With reference to mortality the Summer has been as healthy as the connection between health and low temperature, which will soon be traced, would justify us in expecting it to be. Within the past ten years only four, 1864, 1865, 1867, and 1869, have shown lower death totals, and they are but very little lower. While looking at the years whose death totals have exceeded that of the present Summer, one finds a most favorable comparison. Place, for instance, the 7,627 deaths of this year beside the 9,274 of 1866, or the 11,022 of 1872. The last year was the most deadly of the ten years compared. Its July witnessed 4,275 deaths—more than any other month these figures cover. On the single day of July 2, in that year, there were 351 deaths, perhaps the greatest daily death total in the history of New-York. Contrast with these dismal figures the smallest monthly death total, 1,743, which came in June, 1865—a feature worth noticing, because no explanation of it readily presents itself in the very great uniformity in the death rate. Strike out extreme heat and epidemics, and it is almost stationary. The City has increased in population fully 200,000 since 1864, and the increase of 100 in the death rate is certainly disproportionate.

The connection between an increased temperature and an increased death rate has been already noticed in THE TIMES, but it is worth again referring to because of the plainness with which that appears in the table. A low average of temperature is almost an infallible companion and cause of a low death rate. There is only one break in the argument, but that is most conspicuous. The temperature of 1872, the most deadly year of the period, is not very great. The explanation is that the humidity—which has been omitted from the table because of the imperfection of the recorded observations prior to 1871—of that year was excessive, and experience has shown that great humidity is a very strong cooperative cause of a high death rate. The abnormally high ratio of infant to adult deaths is also most clearly brought out by the table. It is at least double that of the rural districts and triple that of some European cities, a fact which has been so often commented on that it would pass unnoticed here did it not introduce a strange deduction which is as true as it is that figures do not lie. That deduction is that, except for infants, New-York City is more healthy in the Summer than in any other season of the year, a deduction which shatters the theory that it is necessary for any but very young children to leave the City for their healths. In order to arrive at this conclusion it is only necessary to deduct the infant from the total mortality and it will then be found, though, of course, not shown by a table containing Summer months only, that adult deaths are fewer in Summer than in any other season. Our last statement, with the reason of it given by a medical man in unprofessionally plain terms in a lucid moment during temporary absence of his professional mind, is that in the season just passed, and in nearly all others, the third week of July is the most deadly, and it is then that the climax of infantile diarrheal disorders occurs. The reason of it seems to be that July is pre-eminently the month of decay. Now, it is only the process of decay that is harmful, not decay itself. But after July there is not much that the heat can damage left to decay, and before then the process has hardly begun. But why is decay hurtful? Because the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal is the excreting surface to which nature directs all the accidental putridities which enter the body, whether they be eaten or drank or breathed, or otherwise introduced into the system. As wine goes to the head, so do these agents get into the bowels. Once there they produce simple diarrhea or specific diarrhea, *i. e.*, cholera, if the ferments of that disease are in the atmosphere. Hence it is that a large diarrheal death rate is an unerring proof that the population is eating or drinking or breathing foulness. Now, foulness is a preventible evil. In this light the death of over 3,000 infants within three months assumes a new and criminal aspect. But not until the authorities clean the streets, thin out the tenement-house population, and inspect and regulate the sale of food, will New-York cease to enjoy the unenviable distinction of killing proportionally more children every Summer than any other city in the Union, or, probably, in the world.

THE CREW OF THE JOWARWAR.

The crew of Lascars, of the British ship Jowarwar, who appeared before the British Consulate at this port last week and demanded their discharge from the ship on account of alleged ill-treatment and short issues of provisions on the ship during the voyage from Calcutta, have obtained what they demanded—their immediate discharge, the payment of accrued wages, and a passage to Calcutta at the expense of the ship. Since the decision of the British Naval Court given about a week ago, directing the crew to return to duty on the ship, the men have exhibited a mutinous disposition, and a few days ago drew their knives and threatened the life of the Captain. They refused to work, and demanded food. Yesterday the Captain, with the consent of the British Consul General, decided to give the men their discharge and to send them home, as the simplest way of avoiding trouble at Calcutta in the future. The Lascars will be sent to England to-day on the steam-ship Egypt, consigned to the Board of Trade at Liverpool. The Consul General will remit their accrued wages to the same body. The Jowarwar will ship another crew from this port.

ALLEGED CRUELTY AT SEA.

In the Marine Court yesterday, before Judge Joachimsen, the case of Daniel Fallison against James B. Thomas, Master of the British ship Inspector, was tried. Plaintiff shipped at Bombay as carpenter of the ship. About the 2d of last June Hugh Morgan, a boy, reported to the Captain that plaintiff had threatened the mate's life. The Captain ironed and confined the plaintiff for five days. Afterward, on indirect information, that plaintiff had threatened to "disembowel the Captain," the latter had the plaintiff heavily ironed and chained to the deck until the arrival of the vessel at this port on the 18th inst., when the Captain caused plaintiff to be taken to a police station, and kept a day and a night without food. After this plaintiff sought to recover his wages, amounting to $39. The Captain refused to pay anything unless plaintiff would sign a general release of all claims, after which the Captain [illegible] The release was obtained at an office corner of Morris and Church streets, claimed to be connected with the British Consul's office. The Court held the release void, and gave judgment for plaintiff for $223 and costs, and $25 allowance. Andrews & Smith for plaintiff; Nicoll, Thurston, and Annon for defendants.

BREACH OF TRUST AND DEFALCATION.

Mr. Thomas E. Gaynor was for many years a trusted employé of the Stanley Rule and Level Company, of New-Britain, Conn., and occupied the position of manager of the affairs of the company in this City. He was fully empowered by the company to attend to all their business here, and held their letter of attorney, under which he acted. He was in charge of their store, or warehouse, in this City, and sold and delivered goods, and collected and paid all the bills of the concern, so far as the New-York establishment was concerned. Every facility was given him for the proper dispatch of business, and a full corps of clerks and assistants was provided by the company. The cash was entirely under his charge, he drawing all checks and depositing all the money received, giving a memorandum of the transactions to the book-keeper for his guidance. In September, 1871, the treasurer of the company, having good reason to suspect that all was not as it should be in the New-York branch, relieved Mr. Gaynor and put another person in his place. A careful and rigorous examination of the books and accounts of the company was then made, and on the 2d of October it was discovered that there was a deficit in Mr. Gaynor's cash account of $21,077 29. The company are not at all sure, however, that the above is a full account of his indebtedness, as the irregularities extended over a long term of years. This account was submitted to Gaynor, who wrote the subjoined statement in regard to it, and returned it to the company.

I have examined the within statement, and find the balance is a substantially accurate statement of my indebtedness to the Stanley Rule and Level Company. The item of $15,912 32 has been accumulating against me by reason of overdrafts of funds of the company without the knowledge of the company.

(Signed,) THOS. E. GAYNOR.

Witness: W. W. WALSH.

Gaynor owned a certain amount of the capital stock of the company, and this was seized by them and sold on the 11th of May, 1872, leaving a balance yet in their favor of $4,261 49. From that time up to the 21st of July last efforts were made by the company to obtain a final settlement with Gaynor, but without avail, and on that date suit was brought in the Superior Court to recover the amount. At length Gaynor was arrested at the company's instance, and gave bail to appear in the sum of $4,500.

A STATEN ISLAND SWINDLER.

The Chestnut Grove House, at Clifton, Staten Island, has been closed abruptly. Its proprietor, Charles Rosenfield, has been arraigned before various justices on charges of debt, and one charge for assault and battery. The last charge preferred against him was heard before Justice Kane, of Clifton. It was for kicking a servant girl out of the house while he owed her $12. The Justice gave him the alternative of paying a fine of $10 or going to jail for ten days. Rosenfield begged for time to pay the money, and he was given until the next morning, but failed to appear, and an officer failed to find him. It has since been ascertained that he has been locked up in this City, upon a charge of false pretenses. It appears that the fugitive purchased from Messrs. Mulford & Conoklin, of Staten Island, $400 worth of lumber, the terms being cash. The lumber was delivered, and nailed fast, as soon as received, in the construction of a large dancing platform. He represented that he had money in bank, and would give a check for the amount as soon as the lumber was delivered, but not a cent has ever been paid by him. The landlord has now levied upon the lumber for the rent of the house and grounds, which will probably lead to a suit between him and the original owners.

MORE CHARGES AGAINST THE MAYOR'S MARSHALS.

At least once in every week charges are preferred against some one of Mayor Havemeyer's Marshals, but they are almost invariably settled. Two cases are on the Mayor's calendar for trial, but as far as the press is concerned the evidence or the copies of the complaints have been pigeon-holed. The Clerk who takes the testimony says he is acting under the orders of the Mayor, and that he cannot give the facts until the cases are investigated. It is likely that the Mayor will rescind the order to-day.

THE EXCISE LAW IN BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Wilhema Jacop, the wife of William Jacop, the proprietor of a saloon at No. 500 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested on the 16th inst. for violating the Excise law by selling lager-beer on Sunday. She was arraigned before Judge Morse on the following day, and the case was adjourned until yesterday afternoon, when it was called for final disposition. The Protective German Liquor Dealers' Association of the Eastern and Western Districts interested themselves for Mrs. Jacop, and their counsel moved for a dismissal of the complaint, upon the ground that the sale of lager-beer is not prohibited by the statute. The motion was denied by Judge Morse, and the defendant fined $30. Through her counsel she also announced her determination to carry the case to the General Term on a writ of certiorari, and upon giving adequate security to hold herself amenable to that tribunal, was discharged.

THE MOUNT PROSPECT RESERVOIR.

The rumor published in several of the morning papers yesterday that the foundation walls of Mount Prospect Reservoir, Brooklyn, were in danger of being undermined by the excavations of the east side lands is pronounced untrue at the Park Commissioners' office. Two hundred and fifty feet of earth have recently been added to the groundwork surrounding the reservoir, and the slope has been extended seventy feet on each side. The work of leveling the lands on the east side is being accomplished for the purpose of elevating the streets surrounding the reservoir to the grade of intersecting thoroughfares.

A NEW NAVAL MACHINE SHOP.

A new machine shop is being erected in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to be used by the Department of Yards and Docks for repairing dock machinery, derricks, &c. It is a brick structure two stories in height. The main building is 200 feet long by 28 in width. A wing adjoins it on the south which is 70 feet in length and 40 feet wide. The structure is provided with two steam-boilers and an engine. Steam will be conducted to the officers' quarters on Flushing avenue for heating purposes during the Winter.

A GAMBLING-HOUSE CLOSED.

Officers Warren and Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, made a raid on the gambling-house No. 151 Bleecker street, on Thursday night. The only persons in the place at the time were William May, of No. 40 Wooster street, and Patrick Ryan. They were both arrested and locked up. May was behind the table dealing the dice in a game known as "sweat," and Ryan was the only player. May was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and Ryan was discharged.

A THRIVING VILLAGE.

Edgewater, Staten Island, has about 900 inhabitants. It has ten churches of different denominations, four public and a number of private schools, 127 drinking-saloons, one pawnbroker's shop, one traveling policy shop, four large breweries and several small ones, about seventy-five grocery stores, several parks and places for Summer amusements, and next year a German theatre will be added. The walls of the latter are already up, and when completed its cost will be about $20,000.

THE TROUBLES OF A MUSICIAN.

On the application of Wm. Keating for a mandamus to compel the Musical Mutual Protective Union to reinstate him, the facts of which were recently published in THE TIMES, Judge Donohue yesterday rendered a decision adverse to the applicant. The application was made on the ground that the proceedings by which Keating was expelled were irregular and void. The Judge holds that all the allegations upon which the mandamus was asked for have been denied by the opposing affidavits submitted on behalf of the union.

THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU.

Mr. Benneville, the private Secretary of Mayor Havemeyer, was engaged yesterday for two hours in taking the statements of several persons whose names were withheld. It is supposed that they relate to the alleged existence of sinecures in the Street-cleaning Bureau, and that the Mayor intends to use them for the purpose of preferring charges against Police Commissioner Disbecker, as foreshadowed in THE TIMES.

ASSAULTED BY A WOMAN.

On the 10th inst. Patrick Heffern alleges that he was assaulted by Elizabeth Tracy, of No. 350 Water street. In his affidavit Heffern says that she knocked him down and jumped upon his prostrate body, injuring him severely. Elizabeth was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, who held her to answer in the sum of $1,000 bail, Chas. D. Cameron, of No. 9 Roosevelt street, going on her bond.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 71, amounting to $12,494 73. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $6,767 08; collection of assessments and interest, $10,077 67; [illegible] fees, $[illegible]; water rents, $[illegible]; [illegible] $[illegible]; [illegible] $15,[illegible]

THE SOUTHERN SITUATION.

KENTUCKY.

THE SO-CALLED "WAR OF RACES"—JUST WHAT IT AMOUNTS TO—THE BLAME PLACED WHERE IT BELONGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1874.

It is to be regretted that this unfortunate State should be inclosed in a great wall, so far as news is concerned, to outside barbarians. All news from this news centre must have censorship at the *Courier-Journal* office before it is given the public outside of this Commonwealth. As a consequence every thing reflecting on the negroes, and every outrage that can be twisted into a negro outbreak, is sent as news matter to unsuspecting newspapers, and they comment accordingly. During the past week we have had "a war of races" at Lancaster, and now we have "a war of races" in Owen County. This kind of "stuff" is all nonsense. The first was nothing more nor less than a feud between neighbors, growing out of personal matters. There is no doubt that a few Africans were drawn into the difficulty through the instrumentality of the whites; they went in just as other people did, as a matter of friendship for the respective belligerents. They had as much right to enjoy the fun of the fray as did their white leaders. But the moment Mr. Negro touched a gun and took sides, "the war of races" began. It makes no difference whose fight may be in progress, or what may be the danger to non-combatants, the instant the colored troops take a hand, that instant the aspect of the mêlée is changed, and the outraged "Southron" points to the combat as a result of negro emancipation, and as an argument against granting further rights to the emancipated race.

The true cause of the frequent troubles in Kentucky is not on account of the negro, but from the supineness of State officers. Let me instance: The Constitution of the Commonwealth prohibits persons who have participated in duels from holding office, and yet only the other day the party in power elected Capt. Thomas Jones Clerk of the Court of Appeals, when the fact is notorious that he accepted a challenge, and was only prevented from fighting because of his arrest. The law provides a penalty for the carrying of concealed weapons, and yet I venture the assertion that seven men in every ten in the State go armed. The law is not enforced, because those who should see that it is are as deep in the mud as others are in the mire. Just now we are having the Owen County war, and of all the conflicts of modern times the conflict in sweet Owen takes the palm. For the past two years, or perhaps longer, a certain gang of outlaws in that section have been making midnight raids on innocent people, black and white, murdering, whipping, robbing, and destroying property. Members of the band were indicted by the United States Court, and a Deputy Marshal was sent into the county to make arrests. So great was the resistance of the culprits that it became necessary for the official to summon a posse. This he did, when he and his assistants were fired on by the men whose arrest he was endeavoring to make. The fire was returned, and by it one of the worst Kuklux of the county was killed. At once the local officials summoned a posse, composed of the very men for whom the United States officials were searching, and started to arrest the Deputy Marshal and his party. This they failed to do. The Governor was notified, and he called out the Militia, to help the Kuklux, in reality, though this could not have been his intention. After all it amounts to exactly that, and nothing more. Gen. Murray, United States Marshal, protested to the Governor against his action in the premises, and at once took a company of the Sixteenth Infantry and went to the aid of his subordinates. It is hard to say where all of this trouble will lead us to, but let us have an end of calling a neighborhood row "a war of races."

VIRGINIA.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS—HOW THE NOMINATION OF EX-GOV. WALKER IS RECEIVED—TROUBLE AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRACY—A LIVELY FIGHT IN PROSPECT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1874.

Three Conservative District Conventions met yesterday in this State to nominate candidates for Congress. That held here, as you have been informed, nominated Ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker, by acclamation, and with little expressed dissent. But, notwithstanding the apparent popularity of his Ex-Excellency, and the seeming unanimity of his party for him, there is an undercurrent of feeling that is operating strongly against him. Although no other name but his was placed before the Convention, many Conservatives will cast their votes at the polls for others, and some will not vote at all. I have heard several influential Conservatives hotly protest that they will in no event vote for Walker. It is now charged upon him, both by Republicans and Conservatives, that before his nomination as the Conservative candidate was assured he or his friends sounded certain leading Republicans here as to his possible acceptance as the Republican candidate. This charge is made emphatically and directly, and has not yet been denied, and there are known circumstances that give color to it. The *Whig* of this morning, (that journal being the organ of the Mahone-Kemper wing of the Conservative Party, with their cry of "Virginia for Virginians,") commenting on the action of the convention yesterday, says:

> "As is well known to our readers, the *Whig* was opposed to the nomination of Gov. Walker. In duty to the party, and in deference to the convention, we make no further protest now; and for the sake of the Conservative cause, the district, and the State, we heartily hope that the nomination will not prove to have been injudicious and ill-considered."

This is cold comfort indeed. The *Dispatch* does not seem to be much more pleased with the nomination, although it admits that he is the undoubted choice of the masses of the party. And there is the secret of a schism that will certainly split the Conservative Party of Virginia and the South wide open at no distant day. The "masses of the party" and their former leaders and controllers are rapidly becoming antagonistic, as they become mutually conscious that their interests, and their feelings as well, are different, if not necessarily conflicting. The "men of standing" have heretofore ruled the white Conservatives, both as to men and measures, without question or resistance from the rank and file; but now a spirit of insubordination has developed itself, and in the nomination of Walker, and in other ways, it is defiantly taking matters into its own hands. This amazes and affronts the "men of standing" and the old party managers beyond expression and endurance; and as they are resolved to rule or ruin at all hazards, they will work for and rejoice in the defeat of a party of which they have lost the control. The result will be, sooner or later, a peaceful solution of the existing political war of races here and throughout the South. These "men of standing," the very best class of native Southerners and former slave-owners, having fewer prejudices than the masses of Southern whites in regard to race, at least in politics, will coalesce with the colored masses on terms which the latter may and will stipulate, while the white masses will adhere to their old Democracy. There always has been, and now is, more sympathy between the negroes and the higher classes of Southern whites than between the former and the white masses of the South; and, on the other hand, the interests of the two first named have always been, and now are, less conflicting. As formerly, the mutual dislike of the colored people and the lower classes of whites still exists, and will probably exist in full vigor forever. Now, what I say here in regard to this matter is the result of the reflection and observation of one who knows his men well, and who is a close observer of indications. How the approaching elections will be affected by the developing schism is uncertain, although it will assuredly operate to some extent.

In the Eighth District the same schism is obviously working. Hon. James Barbour was the candidate of Mosby, Gov. Kemper, and other political wire-workers—Barbour himself being an old party manager—but Gen. Eppa Hunton was the man of the people, and they yesterday renominated him unanimously at Alexandria, the Culpeper delegation previously withdrawing in a body. It is said that the Barbour faction kicked up quite a dust before they surrendered, and it is likely that they will give their support directly or indirectly to Col. John S. Mosby, as an independent candidate against Hunton. Previous to Barbour's candidacy, it is said he wrote a series of communications to the Alexandria *Sentinel* advocating the claims of Mosby and predicting his election over Hunton. Then Mosby agreed not to run, provided Barbour should be the Conservative nominee. As Barbour has been defeated in favor of Hunton, doubtless Mosby will now take the field again (unless Barbour runs as an Independent,) supported both by the Republicans and the Barbour clique. This forebodes defeat to the Conservatives under Hunton; but it is well to know that neither Barbour nor Mosby is regarded as of much political force either in the State or in their own district. Everything, however, that has even a slight tendency to weaken and disorganize the Conservatives helps the Republicans; and straws show how the wind sets.

In the Sixth District the convention that met at Lynchburg yesterday, after several stormy sessions, adjourned last night till to-day without having nominated anybody. The contest lies between Hon. Thos. B. Whitehead, the present Representative, and Major John W. Daniel, of Lynchburg, although Capt. T. D. Houston is also a candidate. On the fourth ballot last night Daniel was slightly ahead of Whitehead, only a small vote being cast for Houston. At this writing it is not known here what the convention has done to-day. You will probably know to-night who is the nominee.

The Republicans have as yet made no nominations in any of the districts, but Hon. J. B. Sener, of the First, and Hon. W. H. H. Stowell, of the Fourth, are already actively canvassing for re-election. De Mortie, colored, of the Fourth, has withdrawn in favor of Stowell. The contest in all the districts promises to be warmly fought.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

RAPID INCREASE OF THE NEW INSTITUTION—THE READING OF FICTION.

Sixteen weeks have elapsed since the Chicago Public Library was thrown open, and already 9,229 persons have been registered as availing themselves of its privileges. The circulation has largely increased of late, Saturday being the day on which there is the largest call for books. On Saturday of the tenth week after the opening the circulation was 1,083 volumes; and the average daily circulation that week was 843 volumes. On Saturday, the sixteenth week, 1,467 volumes; daily average, 1,118. Within the last three weeks over 600 additional volumes have been put upon the shelves. Large and valuable additions will continue to be made. The Librarian anticipates that the library will contain fully 37,000 volumes this Fall, at the present rate of increase. As to the class of books most called for, the statistics are largely in favor of English prose fiction. On this point the Librarian, in his annual report, says:

> A classification has been kept of the books which have been drawn since the library has been open, and the results are substantially the same as in other similar institutions, allowance being made for the fact that the department of prose fiction and juveniles was more complete than any other, and that the bulk of standard books ordered for other departments had not arrived. The province of a public library is to supply healthful reading to every class of persons in the community. The masses of readers are not scholars, though in time many of them, having acquired a taste for reading, will develop a taste for science, history, and the higher departments of knowledge. Every reader commences with books which are suited to his taste and mental development. Unless such books come within his reach, he will not become a reader. Persons who have a wide acquaintance with books and a high literary culture often forget the progressive steps in their early mental training, and sneer at the statistics of prose fiction and juveniles which are furnished by public libraries. Many of these are the very books they themselves read, and which inspired them with a love of books and of more instructive reading. The fact is now universally accepted by experienced educators of youth, that a judicious selection of prose fiction is not only harmless, but absolutely necessary to a proper development of their mental and moral powers. Prose fiction is quite as harmless as poetical fiction, historical fiction, biographical fiction, or scientific fiction. What passes under the name of history, biography, and science, has often less of the genuine element of truth than the *Vicar of Wakefield* or *Robinson Crusoe*. Sir Walter Scott's novels are more truthful than a score of lives which have been written of Mary, Queen of Scots, or even his own *Life of Napoleon Bonaparte*. That there are pernicious novels is true. That youth of both sexes often read too many novels, which in themselves are not pernicious, is equally true. So they often play too much, eat too much, and indulge in other excesses which require the parent's oversight to correct. And here is suggested the proper remedy for excessive novel-reading. The parent should be as watchful of the kind of books his children read as of their street and visiting associates, and should give them advice in the selection of books. Excessive novel-reading should be checked like any other excess. Novels of a vicious character have been carefully excluded from the library.

NINETEEN YEARS OF LITIGATION.

A decision has lately been made by the Supreme Court of California in the case of Howard et al. vs. Throckmorton, which was brought nineteen years ago to recover compensation under a contract made in August, 1855, for legal services rendered in securing a confirmation of the title of the Saucelito Rancho. The San Francisco *Alta* says: "The attorneys first engaged were Volney E. Howard and D. W. Perly, and they subsequently assigned part of their contract to E. L. Gould. The claimant had notice of the assignment, and accepted Gould's services. It is not necessary for us to state all the particulars of the contract. It is sufficient to say that the attorneys complied substantially, though not literally, with their obligations under the contract. They labored for years, and by their efforts the confirmation of the title was secured. Mr. Throckmorton is a smart business man, and as the letter of the agreement had not been fulfilled he objected to payment, so a little more litigation became necessary. One lawsuit grew out of another. Throckmorton won the first, and lost the second. The Supreme Court did not see things precisely as he did. The final decision is that substantial compliance with the terms of a bargain is sufficient. This principle is not new, but had already been laid down in Ballard vs. Carr. Of course, the determination whether there has been a substantial compliance in conformity with the ruling in that case may often be a difficult question of fact to be determined by a jury at the trial. The land in question is the Saucelito Rancho, comprising much of the southern end of Marin County. The decision gives to the plaintiff about $34,000 gold, and an undivided interest, amounting to 2,600 acres, in the unsold, or the western and northern parts of the original rancho. The entire water front along Richardson's Bay and the Golden Gate has been sold, leaving only a small iron-bound frontage on the Pacific, commencing about a mile north of Point Bonito. The Saucelito Company obtained between 1,200 and 1,300 acres of the best land, and the Federal Government got 1,800 acres, more or less, for military and light-house purposes. The remainder, ascending high up on Tamalpais, contains a large amount of rock and chaparral, attractive to the lover of wild nature, but not of much value to the grain farmer, nor even to the owner of horses, neat cattle, or sheep. Some of the hills are not too steep for goats to climb, and there are cañons where the deer and bear will stay for many years to come. The iron track might have been brought along the eastern edge of the unsold portion of the rancho, thus making it more accessible and giving it additional value, but the railroad company obtained more liberal terms elsewhere."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

PURE AND ECONOMICAL GOVERNMENT.

From the Albany Journal, Aug. 25.

The Democratic call for a State Convention purports to be addressed to those who "favor the restoration of pure and economical government." If anything could show both the illimitable impudence and the hollow insincerity of the party, it is just this expression. Bear in mind that it is directed to State action within our own State. It is, therefore, equivalent to an appeal to those who "favor" the overthrow of the corrupt and extravagant government of Gen. Dix, and the "restoration of the pure and economical government" of Tammany Hall! To put the declaration in that form is to expose its preposterous absurdity. To call upon those who "favor the restoration of pure and economical government" implies that we have not such a Government now. And yet every intelligent and candid man knows and admits that we have never had a Government in the State which more completely fulfilled that description than the present Republican administration. The eminent purity of Gov. Dix's management of public affairs has been recognized throughout the land. His inflexible opposition to all jobbery has become so much a proverb that it is commonly spoken of as idle to pass any doubtful measure so long as he remains Governor, since it is sure to be killed by the Executive veto. In enforcing economy at all points, he is as vigilant and firm as in enforcing purity. That portion of the State Administration which is in harmony with the Governor has carried out the policy of retrenchment with an unsparing hand. At the appropriate time the financial achievements of the past two years will be made public, and they will surprise as much as they will gratify the people. It is equally susceptible of demonstration that in legislative expenses and appropriations the restoration of a Republican majority has been the restoration of "pure and economical government." In short, the Republican rule of the past two years is one to which we can point with confidence as illustrating in all departments the quality of government which the people want.

And now the Democratic State Committee invite us to overthrow this Government, and establish such as they have given us in the past and would give us again. When they ask us to "restore" we know what they mean. The "pure and economical Government" they would "restore" is that which the State suffered for four years under Democratic auspices. It is such rule as robbed the City of New-York of many millions, as robbed the State of New-York of all the money in the sinking funds and created a deficiency of six millions besides, and as developed the most gigantic flood of corruption which the country has ever witnessed. In view of this history, so familiar to all the people, it is an amazing piece of assurance for the Democratic State Committee to talk about "restoring pure and economical government." There are some exhibitions of effrontery which are little less than sublime.

Nor can they impair the force of this remembrance by saying that Tweed and the old Tammany Ring have been overthrown. To this reply there are two effective answers. The first is that the Tammany Ring was developed by Democratic rule. When the Democrats first obtained control of the State, the Ring had no such power as it afterward acquired. It was Democratic legislation that made it what it became. The whole strength of the Democratic Party was used to build it up. With a full knowledge of the character of its managers, the Democratic representatives used their ascendancy to increase and fortify the malign power of the Ring. It was the fruit of Democratic rule, and what reason is there to suppose that the same rule would not again produce the same fruit? The other answer is that the portion of Democratic administration with which Tammany had least to do exhibited the same corruption as the other. The Ring was mainly interested in robbing the City of New-York; but Democratic management of the canals has always exhibited the same disposition toward peculation and rascality. After the records of these years, the people do not look to that party for "pure and economical government."

THE NEED OF ACCEPTABLE NOMINATIONS.

The Fredonia (Chautauqua County) *Censor* manifests some opposition to the nomination of the present Congressman from that district. Eliminating its personal allusions, its article on the subject contains much of interest in every district in the State, and we quote from it as follows:

> "We last week cautioned the Republicans to take no chances in their nominations of Representatives in Congress or Legislature—to nominate such men as will not only secure the triumph of Republicanism, but it should always be their object to secure the whole party strength in support of the candidates, and to make such a selection that such a support will be insured. We have at heart the best interests of the Republican Party. We have been identified with it from its incipiency, and a member of its first convention held in this county nineteen years ago. We have never failed to vote for its nominees, Congressional, legislative, county, and district. We have a right to speak on this subject, and to claim a hearing. In 1856 our party majority for Fremont in this county was more than 5,000; last year it was less than 2,000. The love of change is somehow inherent in the American people, and all political evils are often charged on the dominant party, whether responsible or not. Since the party came into existence fully 5,000 voters in the county have passed from the stage by removals or death, and new ones have crowded upon their steps, many of whom have failed to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors in political affiliations. Still a prominent cause has been that there has not of late years been sufficient care to place those on the ticket who commend themselves to the public support. There has been far too much intrigue and corruption in making nominations. In about four weeks the caucuses will be held, and the delegates appointed to make another nomination. There are men of ability and integrity in both Cattaraugus and Chautauqua, whom the people can trust with their interests, and who, it is believed, will unite the party strength and support, and place the Republican Party again on a firm foundation. We trust the people will look over the ground carefully, and look more to fitness and ability to take care of their interests than to mere location, as, whoever they select, if he discharges his duty to his constituents, will regard all their interests, in the entire district, as the servant of all the people, and will act for the greatest good of the greatest number.

A HOME PICTURE OF ST. LOUIS DEMOCRACY.

That formerly unflinching Democratic paper, the St. Louis *Republican*, now addresses its old party associates as follows: "The *Republican* has repeatedly asserted and shown that the Democratic organization in St. Louis is in unfit hands. The party has presented weak tickets, and its administration of public affairs has been productive of results the reverse of creditable. The fact is that the organization is controlled by corrupt rings, actuated by mercenary motives, and caring nothing for patriotic or economic principles. It is well known that the *Republican* long since abandoned the hope of reforming the Democracy of St. Louis inside the party, and that it has sought to encourage a feeling of independence relative to political movements—to loosen party ties, and to stimulate a public sentiment favorable to the selection of good men for representative places, in spite of the tyranny of cliques and combinations. An honest effort was made yesterday and last night by the best men of the Democracy of this county to put down the bummers. It resulted in a signal and disgusting failure. The very worst classes of our population were brought to the front, and the consequence is that Colman and Cockrell carried the day, Colman probably largely ahead. We have no disposition to magnify the triumph of the ring-rulers, however much it justifies our predictions and apprehensions as to the incompetency of the St. Louis Democracy to take charge of our interests. Last night's doings were simply suicidal. The Democracy of St. Louis County can carry nothing here before the people. The voters will bury its local nominations under an enormous load of obloquy. There will be 'ceaseless yearnings for revenge' from now till the day of election in November. We print full reports from only a few of the wards. But they are enough. They show the most audacious and brazen proceedings that have ever transpired in St. Louis politics. The respectable citizens were ridden over rough-shod. We do not hold the Gubernatorial candidates responsible for the result. The fight was made chiefly in the interest of Salmon for Treasurer, and the part taken by the Security Bank, a part of the Police Department, and some of the horse railroads was desperate and unprincipled. What do the people think now of the Democracy of St. Louis under the organization that controls its action?"

HOW TO BRING ABOUT NEEDED REFORM.

While disinclined to believe that the Republican Party "sunk into the hands of monopolists, aristocrats, and thieves," and yet willing to admit that it recognizes in the party the presence of individuals belonging to all three classes named, the Syracuse *Standard* says: "To desert the ship is not the way to drive off the pirates and save it. The hour of danger is the one in which every man should stand to his post and do his duty. Instead of scattering like frightened sheep, men should stand shoulder to shoulder, and if their leaders are unfaithful or untrustworthy, better men should be put at the head. This is true in all emergencies requiring concert of action, political and governmental included. If there is wrong, the people must speak out and see that the wrong is righted. The remedy is alone in their hands. If they do not apply it, no matter how many new parties may be organized, or how much division may be indulged in, the evil consequences cannot be escaped. Division, confusion, and discord are elements of weakness and afford opportunities for the enemy. The people must move in compact masses to the caucuses, break the ring slates, and elect delegates to nominating conventions who can be neither bought nor sold, nor induced to lend their support to unworthy candidates for office. Here is where the work of reform must begin, and the people must begin it. Let them not wait for the 'honest' men to come forward and save them. They might as well wait for a shower of larks. If they are saved, they must save themselves. 'Who would be free themselves must strike the blow.'"

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SENATOR PATTERSON ON GOV. MOSES.

From a report given by the Beaufort (S. C.) *Standard* of a speech recently delivered there by United States Senator John J. Patterson, of that State, we extract the following reference to the "robber Governor:"

> "If Moses has been acting the rascal, put him down. It was a very unpleasant thing for him to make charges against any man. He liked Moses personally, but as a Republican and citizen he had a higher duty to perform than to allow his personal friendship to warp his judgment. The Republican Party must get quit of that man, who had disgraced them before the people of the nation. They could not afford to disregard the opinion of the people of other States. They were members of a great national Republican Party. The party that knew freedom, says that you must do right, and if they had a man who had done wrong they must put him out. They were the jury and must inquire into those things, and if the charges against the man Moses were true they must away with him. He did not think the Republican party could tolerate Moses any longer, and he thought the party had made up its mind to take up another man. Moses had been tried and found wanting, and he was the greatest fellow to want I ever saw. (Laughter.) Every man was entitled to his choice as to who his successor should be. He was a voter and a citizen and he had his choice. They wanted a man who would be honest, true to the interests of the State, one who would make up his mind to be faithful and see that justice was done, that the interests of every man should be protected. They wanted a man they could be proud of, and one whom they would not hesitate to say was their Governor.

THAT "PARTY OF THE FUTURE."

From the Ogdensburg Journal, Aug. 24.

There is no use passing resolutions that the Democratic Party is a party of the future, not of the past, unless the name be dropped. An individual does not deny his past history because of the good deeds it contains, but because it is a record of bad ones. If the Democratic Party of this country, with the brilliant opportunities it has had for the accomplishment of grand achievements, has created such a record that the leaders wish it might be turned to ashes and forgotten, what right or reason have they to speak of the future of the party in such glowing terms? The past is so full of blunders and crimes as to shame the present, and make the leaders declare the party a party of the future and not of the past. This is not only an attempt to conceal a dishonorable record, but it betrays a guilty purpose. It is not a frank and open confession of an ill-spent life coupled with a sincere promise of reform.

A bad yet ambitious man, when asking his fellow-citizens to trust him in an important position, would be strongly inclined to hide his past history. This is just what the Democracy are doing when they resolve themselves to be a party of the future and not of the past. On the other hand, a good man, when asked to fill a place of trust, has the right to call the attention of his fellow-citizens to an honorable record as the best possible indication as to what they would have a right to expect of him in a new and still more responsible position than he had before occupied. This is just what the Republican party is doing. It points to its acts in asking for a continuance of public confidence. It has a record which it claims, and of which it is proud. It is a party of the present, having well understood views as to the political duty of the day. But the Democracy resolve that they are "a party of the future, not of the past!"

EX-GOV. CURTIN.

The Philadelphia *North American* has this reference: "Ex-Gov. Curtin's position and affinities are the theme of dispatches that are multiplying in the journals of the country. They all seem to assume that Gov. Curtin has remained in the Republican Party down to the present time, which is a little astonishing. He took his position in the great campaign of 1872 distinctly against the Republican Party of Pennsylvania and of the nation, ran on the opposition ticket, and made speeches for it. The Hartranft campaign was the turning point of the whole national canvass, and he and all his friends knew this, and had laid their plans to elect Buckalew and Greeley. If any of them want to come back again that is another matter. But it is no longer a question of any interest as to whether those who openly bolted and remained out are going through the farce of bolting again. The election of the present Republican State ticket is entirely independent of Curtin's position or intentions. The party in this State stands intact and firm, and does not attach the least importance to such things."

THE "GAG LAW."

Hon. Luke P. Poland has addressed the following letter to the editor of a Vermont newspaper:

ST. JOHNSBURY, Aug. 3, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: There never was so much foolish nonsense written on any subject, as on the Poland Gag law, so called. There never has been any law before, by which, if a man committed a crime in the District of Columbia, and escaped, that he could be got back there for trial. This law, in substance, provides that if a man commits an offense against the United States, in the District of Columbia, he may be arrested anywhere in the United States, and sent there for trial. This has always been the law in the whole United States, except the District. Why should it not also apply to that? But the law does not apply to an indictment for libel at all. The law only covers crimes and offenses against the United States. Libel is not an offense against the United States. No act of Congress makes libel an offense, and there can be no crimes against the United States, except such as are made so by act of Congress. It has no more application to libel than it has to small-pox. The law is the same everywhere in this country; a man must be tried in the State and county where he commits the offense. Yours, in haste,

L. P. POLAND.

THE RECORD OF THE "DEMOCRATIC REFORM" PARTY.

The Watertown *Times* of Tuesday says: "In view of the recent and black record of the Democratic Reform Party in this State, the fresh pretense which is made in the call for the next convention is hollow and thin, very thin. It does not seem that men who have memories of the past can be cheated at all by this 'gammon' which is held up before them now as verity and as the pledge of the fulfillment of what is said to them. Reform is the promise, but robbery was the fact when these men were in office. Citizens of Jefferson! do you want to be taxed again to replenish the sinking funds? For in less than four years the Republican Party has restored them to their former condition. The facts will be presented in season to show clearly what the difference is between Republican and Democratic rule in this State."

POLITICS IN ARIZONA.

Arizona elects a delegate to the Forty-fourth Congress in November, and politics are already becoming lively there. There are at present four candidates, all running as independents. The Democrats held a convention at Phœnix a few weeks ago, and recommended John A. Rush, of Maricopa County, but Judge Rush, it is said, has refused to take up their yoke, preferring to come before the people as an independent. The three other candidates are H. S. Stevens, of Tucson, John Smith, of Camp McDowell, and W. M. Hardy, of Hardyville. The above are out as avowed candidates, but it is represented that the Territory has in reserve several "budding" prospectives, ready to come out as full-blown candidates, should the season prove favorable. The Prescott *Miner*, in reviewing the qualifications of the quartet at present before the people, says that Mr. Stevens "is a shrewd business man, and one of the best poker-players on the Pacific Coast." But whatever may be the qualifications of Stevens as a poker sharp, the *Miner* cannot go back on a friend to the craft, for it says of John Smith, of Camp McDowell: "John is a good man in many respects. He has always been a good paying subscriber, and has never, to our knowledge, had his printing done outside of the Territory."

DEMOCRATIC RULE.

That New-Hampshire experienced the usual results in submitting itself to Democratic control is well shown by a brief summing up in the Concord *Monitor*, which says: "They announced a short session; they made it one of the longest ever held. They declared a purpose to legislate for the people; they legislated for themselves only. They made great professions of economy; it would require a more powerful microscope than any yet invented to discover any exhibition of this quality. They professed a regard for civil service; they have illustrated that regard by a general removal of Republican office-holders on partisan grounds wholly, not sparing even the Judges on the bench."

THE TEMPERANCE VOTE.

Some of the Democratic journals have started the "estimate," which other Democratic journals are industriously circulating, that the Temperance ticket will poll 25,000 votes this Fall. Of course the "estimate" is the merest nonsense, founded upon no trustworthy data whatever. The Albany *Journal* has this reference to it: "A tolerably great and very good man recorded upon the cliffs of fame that he knew no way of judging of the future but by the past. Now, the past does not show very well for this vote. In 1870 Myron H. Clark headed the Temperance ticket as candidate for Governor, and got 1,459 votes. The next year C. C. Leigh was run by that party for Secretary of State, and received 1,820 votes. In 1872 he was put up by the same party for Governor, when his vote dropped to 177. Last year Dwight Williams led the Temperance folks as candidate for Secretary of State, and got 3,238 votes. But if Democratic editors can be kept out of mischief in no other way, there is no objection to their amusing themselves in perpetrating jokes of this character."

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND ITS RELATIONS TO THE CAUSE.

PROBABLE COURSE OF THE STATE CONVENTION—THE CIVIL DAMAGE LAW AND ITS ENFORCEMENT—THE PARTY HAS DONE ALL THAT COULD BE REASONABLY REQUIRED.

We take the following letter and article from the Ithaca *Journal:*

To the Editors of the Journal:

Is it not time for you, and other Republican journalists, to begin to forecast the coming Fall elections? Are there not some foreshadowings of events that may greatly endanger the success of the forthcoming ticket of the Republican Party? If so, is it not time to consider them, and, if possible, avert the evils that may ruin our cause? A third (Temperance) ticket may be in the field, and may draw more votes from the Republican ticket than we can afford to spare. Our danger is in the prospect of division! It must not be forgotten that at least three-fourths of our Republican voters are temperance men; and during the last eight months they have been growing intensely earnest in their determination to do what they can to check the growing evils of intemperance, not only by moral means, but by wholesome laws. The soul-stirring movements and appeals of our mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters have quickened the perceptibility of the voting sex. They see more clearly the indescribable evils of intemperance, and the horrible sufferings of women on account of the drinking usages of our country. These usages are encouraged, fostered, and popularized by legal licenses to sell intoxicating drinks. Therefore, men who love their mothers, their wives, their sisters, and daughters, are determined to do what they can to abate the sufferings that flow from the use of these unnecessary drinks. If they are opposed in their purpose by the Republican Party, many of them will be very likely to desert it. Here lies our great danger of defeat. This danger may easily be averted, by the reasonable action of the Utica Convention. But if it shall haughtily and unreasonably reject the overtures and advice of temperance men, their nominations will fall still-born and the party will sink into a hopeless minority.

Let us be careful to select good and prudent delegates to the State Convention.

OLD REPUBLICAN.

The above is what it purports to be—a letter from an old, and we may add, tried and true Republican. It is, moreover, from an old and honored friend and patron of the *Journal*. Hence, it is with peculiar pleasure that we welcome it to our columns. We fully agree with the writer that if there are any foreshadowings which menace the Republican Party it is our duty to endeavor to avert the danger, and high time that we entered upon that duty. But we do not share the apprehension of our correspondent that the Republican Party is in danger of division or defeat from the defection of the temperance element in it. And the reason we do not fear such an evil to our party and calamity to the State is, that we have no suspicion that the Utica Convention will "haughtily and unreasonably reject the overtures and advice of temperance men." We believe that convention will listen patiently to and deliberate calmly upon all suggestions and advice from true Republicans, as is the habit of Republican conventions. It would be very unwise—it would be suicidal not to do so. We agree with "Old Republican," also, that "three-fourths of our Republican voters are temperance men;" and that they are determined "to do what they can to check the growing evils of intemperance, not only by moral means, but by wholesome laws." And for this very reason they are allied with the Republican Party. For this very reason they will not offer advice to a Republican convention which it would be unwise, inexpedient, or dangerous to accept, and of course their advice will not be rejected, "haughtily and unreasonably," or in any other manner. Intelligent, practical temperance men admit, and are proud of, the noble record of the Republican Party in its dealings with this great question. They recognize the fact that this question of temperance is not one which ought or can be made a distinctively party question. Like sanitary and educational measures, the protection of property, the prevention and suppression of pauperism and crime, and the like, the unselfish and intelligent advocate of temperance sees that the cause nearest to his heart can never, except to its great detriment, be made a strictly party question. Like the measures relating to the public health and morals, and to the rights of property, he sees that the question of the suppression of intemperance rises above and is to be considered and dealt with irrespective of party. This is our belief, and we think it is that of our correspondent as well.

Let us take a hurried glance, then, and see what our party's and our present Governor's record is; whether it gives them any claims upon the support, or renders them obnoxious to the censure or hostility, of the advocates of temperance. We need not dwell upon the civil damage law, so called. That has been in operation sufficiently long to familiarize the public with its workings, and to discover its beneficent features as well as its defects. And we know that we speak the sentiments of thousands of sincere and earnest temperance men when we say that this law, properly enforced, would do more for the cause of sobriety and order than any temperance legislation which preceded it. If it is not rigidly enforced, whose the fault? If it is found inoperative in some sections, is it not very convincing proof that there is no controlling public sentiment in its favor? And is not the true remedy the creation of such a public sentiment? Here is where the strength and utility of non-political temperance organizations in the great reform become apparent. We would not give much for laws, especially those of a sumptuary character, where there is not a preponderance of public sentiment in favor of them. And this brings us to speak of another law, passed by a Republican Legislature and approved by our grand old Governor, which, in our opinion, goes right to the vulnerable point of King Alcohol's citadel, and tests the sincerity of the professions of thousands of men who take refuge behind party fealty and obligations whenever they are invited to give practical effect to their avowed temperance principles. We refer to the "Board of Excise law." This act provides that at the first annual town-meeting after it becomes a law, the several towns in the State shall elect three Commissioners of Excise, who, while acting as such, shall not hold either of the offices of Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, or President or Trustee of any incorporated village. These Commissioners shall compose the Board of Excise of their respective towns, and discharge the duties heretofore imposed upon the Supervisor and Justices of Peace of towns and the President and Trustees of the villages thereof. That is, they shall alone have power to grant or withhold licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. They are to meet and cast lots for the terms of office—one going out at the end of one year, and his successor to be elected, and so on each year, in the same manner as we now keep our Board of Assessors full. These Commissioners shall be voted for upon a separate ballot, which shall be deposited in a separate box, marked "Excise." There are the usual provisions for securing prompt and honest performance of duty by the officers, and for the disposition of the excise moneys; but this is nothing to our purpose. We only wish to show what an excellent opportunity we all have to vote in accordance with our temperance principles without endangering our dear political principles and party. Every man who believes the sale of intoxicating liquors an evil will vote for strict temperance men for Excise Commissioners; those of an opposite opinion will vote otherwise. And this without reference to party affiliation. Is not this an admirable law? Can temperance men—judicious temperance men—ask more of a party or Governor than this?

"But some towns will elect Commissioners who will grant licenses. What then?" we think we hear some zealous temperance man exclaim. Perhaps they will. If they do, it only shows that the majority of the people of those towns favor rum; that the preponderance of public sentiment is on the side of the sale of ardent spirits as a beverage. And right here is where the noble movement of our mothers, daughters, wives, and sisters, to which our correspondent pays so high and deserved a tribute, should be inaugurated and carried forward. The public sentiment must be educated up to the high plane of this beneficent reform. Can we do anything else? If so, pray tell us what it is.

But we must close. The theme is a tempting one, and we could expatiate for hours upon it, though we do not think it necessary. Most temperance men, we think, see the true interests of their cause too plainly, and hold them too precious, to wage a causeless and futile war against a party which has done so much for a reform they hold dear. They will hardly wish to see the Republican Party supplanted by the Democratic, which is the most they could hope to effect by such a course. We think, all things considered, that temperance men will concede that our party has done all that could be reasonably required; all that is practicable for the advancement of the temperance cause. Does not "Old Republican?"

THE YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA.

From the Baltimore American, Aug 27.

A dispatch received in this city yesterday from Charleston contained the information that the brig Harry put into Georgetown, S. C., on Tuesday, Capt. Sedgly, the mate, and one seaman having died, and two more being sick, all with yellow fever. On the outward voyage the first mate of the Harry died suddenly of heart disease, while at dinner. The steward of the brig refused to sail in her to Havana at this season, and remained in Baltimore and escaped the terrors of the voyage. Capt. McCahan, of the brig Echo, which arrived yesterday, from Havana on the 15th of August, makes the following statement: "Capt. Sedgly, of the brig Harry; Capt. Stanhope, of the brig Castelar, belonging in New-England, and Capt. McCahan, all took out clearance papers in Havana for this port on the 14th. The Echo and Castelar sailed at 5 A. M. of the 15th, but the Harry was detained until noon of the same day. When the Echo left, Capt. Sedgly and his crew were all well, except the second mate, who was complaining. Doubtless the sickness of the second mate was yellow fever, which spread among the men with great violence, as ten days after, when she put into Georgetown, the fatal results above given had occurred. The Castelar, before leaving Havana, had lost her entire crew, except the master, Capt. Whitmore, and her second mate. Capt. Whitmore was left in Havana, sick, and the second mate is the only one of the vessel's company who sailed with her for this port. She is due here at any time. The officers and crew of the Echo escaped the fever entirely. Capt. McCahan issued stringent orders that all hands should eat no fruits or vegetables at Havana, their supplies being confined to the brig's stores, and no water was drank except that which was taken from this port. The Captain was the only one who went ashore. Capt. Sedgly was equally careful with his crew. The Harry and Castelar, however, lay further up the harbor than the Echo, and near to where a city sewer emptied. The harbor is nearly as filthy as our own Basin, and an American physician gave it as his opinion that the inner harbor is a dangerous place, because of the presence of the sewer water. The fever is bad in the City of Havana.

The Norwegian brig Talisman, Capt. Lind, which came up to the city from quarantine yesterday, where she had been detained because of the presence of yellow fever on board, also gives a sad report of sickness and death. On the 13th of July, Capt. Stabel, her commander, died in Havana of the fever, and on the 20th she lost her carpenter, a Norwegian, named Tommermand Johan Jovdahl. She sailed for Baltimore on the 29th of July, and on the 7th of August a seaman named Henry Havelock Makleen died of the same disease.

The Norwegian brig Cuba, at present in this port, left several of her crew at Havana ill with the fever, and the British brig Jeviot, now at quarantine, from Havana, lost one man by the scourge. Capt. Alcizura, of the Spanish steam-ship Jose, which reached here yesterday from Havana, insists that the fever is not bad at that port, but the instances narrated above would seem to prove otherwise.

The brig Maria C. Wheeler, from Cuba, with sugar, was reported arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning with sickness on board, and she will be detained there.

A NEVADA CLOUD-BURST.

THE STREETS OF THE TOWN OF AUSTIN FLOODED—DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

Pacific Coast papers contain detailed accounts of the "cloud-burst" at Austin, Nevada, Aug. 18, which are briefly reported to us by telegraph. They say: A heavy rain-storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, set in at this place shortly after 5 o'clock this evening, and in a few minutes after a foot of water was running through the streets. Some Indians encamped on the hills on the south side of the cañon on which the town is built rushed in a body to a hill overlooking the town, making frantic gestures, indicating impending danger. A moment afterward a horseman galloped through the cañon, crying, "Water! water! To the hills! to the hills!" and immediately behind him followed a roll of turbid water eight feet in height, which swept through the town like an avalanche, carrying destruction with it. For a few minutes nothing could be heard but the cracking of timbers, falling awnings, the crush of buildings, and the deafening roar of the torrent. People fled to the hills, and there, in crowds, witnessed the scene of destruction. Fortunately, no lives were lost, as far as known. A short time previous to the cloud-burst, and during one of the most violent storms ever witnessed in this vicinity, an immense dark cloud was observed to pass between the city and the mountain eastward, wholly obscuring the mountain from view. The cloud was dense at the highest part observable, but transparent, fleecy, and lace-like at the lower end. It moved rapidly, with an undulating motion. The phenomenon was observed by many, and a few were heard to prophesy a repetition of the Eureka disaster. As the cloud passed up the cañon toward the summit the rain-storm lulled, and the occurrence was forgotten. A short time afterward the cloud reached the summit and there burst, demolishing the Summit Springs House, and transforming the cañon into a vast torrent. Only those who are acquainted with the peculiar formation of the cañon in which the city stands can realize the fearful danger threatened to the city and inhabitants by the sudden discharge of this immense volume of water down the steep and closely pent-up cañon. Following almost straight with the course of the cañon from the summit, the torrent struck the pan-room of the Manhattan Mill. Tearing through this, it leaped in one immense cascade to the lower end, near the Boston Mill; thence pursuing a straight course to Converse's stable, destroying this and damaging the adjoining buildings. It swept in an immense body to the *Reveille* brick building and the court-house, and from this point the city is compactly built to a point near the City Mills, and the cañon narrows to a distance of perhaps 100 yards, from hill to hill. Stayed by the substantially-built buildings above mentioned, the current shot across to the northern side of Main street, destroying awnings and store fronts, and bursting through Francis' large stable, flooding the ground floor of Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall, occupied by Triplett & Clark as the Cosmopolitan Saloon, floating the billiard tables and other contents, and flooding cellars. Thence through the Magnolia Saloon and Minnick's store the torrent shot past Virginia street, flooding the northern side of Main street, below Virginia street, tearing out every obstruction, such as awnings, sidewalks, &c.; it passed down the steep cañon where stand a brewery and the large brick Empire Mill, which buildings happily escaped damage, the flood approaching both to within a few inches; it then found a natural water-course and discharged into the valley. Some buildings on the southern side of Main street escaped damage, but many on that side were struck by the flood, including Martin's restaurant, Frank's stable, Wallach's dry goods store, Smith & Starrat's hardware store, and the Lafayette Restaurant. In these the contents were damaged, and awnings and sidewalks destroyed. In some instances the buildings were damaged, and Rowe's residence was entirely destroyed. It fortunately happened that where the flood was most violent its course was obstructed by brick buildings, as in the cases of the *Reveille*, Masonic Hall, Smith & Starrat's, and Wallach's store, and it is probably to this fact that the town is indebted for being saved from a far more extensive damage than actually occurred. Main street to-day is alive with men wheeling mud, débris, &c., from stores and houses. The streets are one swamp of black mud, and are badly washed out in places.

"AMONG THE HILLS."

Mr. J. B. Whitaker, the Brooklyn artist, has just completed another picture founded upon the poet Whittier's works. Mr. Whitaker was led to choose his present subject from the success attending the production of his "Maud Muller," which was pronounced by Whittier to be the truest conception of that character among the several represented in art. The new picture is based upon the principal incidents in the little poem, "Among the Hills." It will be remembered that in the story a young lady of delicate health goes from town to the country in the early Summer:

> "From school and ball and rout she came,
> The city's fair, pale daughter,
> To drink the wine of mountain air
> Beside the Bear camp water."

"The wine of the mountain air" proved beneficial; "her step grew firmer on the hills," and "on cheek and lip she caught the bloom of the clover." She also caught, what probably pleased her most, the heart of a manly young farmer. In the latter acquisition, however, that happened, which frequently occurs in such cases, she lost her own heart. But of this the young farmer knew nothing, and on the occasion of a little pleasant banter on her part that he "lacks a wife, his mother lacks a daughter," with the advice to seek such a one in the neighborhood, he gives expression to his emotions:

> "He bent his black brows to a frown,
> He set his white teeth tightly,
> 'T'is well,' he said, for one like you
> To choose for me so lightly.
>
> 'The plaything of your Summer sport,
> The spells you weave around me,
> You cannot at your will undo,
> Nor leave me as you found me.
>
> 'You go as lightly as you came,
> Your life is well without me;
> What care you that these hills will close
> Like prison walls about me?
>
> 'No mood is mine to seek a wife,
> Or daughter for my mother;
> Who loves you loses in that love
> All power to love another.
>
> 'I dare your pity or your scorn,
> With pride your own exceeding;
> I fling my heart into your lap
> Without a word of pleading.'"

The picture presents the farmer in the foreground, having just spoken the above words, and standing with gloomy look upon the ground before the young lady, sitting at the foot of a large elm tree in the hay meadow. The background represents a landscape of hills—sky, wood, water, and intervale, with a little hamlet and church spire in the distance. Though only intended by the artist as accessory, the landscape of the picture is by no means of common-place character. But the interest of the picture centres in the figures. The young lady, as previously stated, is represented sitting at the foot of a large elm tree, dressed in the fashionable but tasteful attire of the cultivated metropolis whence she comes. She is placed in the full light of the Summer afternoon sun, with just enough shade to relieve any possible glare. She has listened to her lover, and witnessed the despair of mien with which his last words, "I fling my heart into your lap," are accompanied. This is the moment seized upon by the artist to express his thought, or rather that of the poet:

> "She looked up in his face of pain
> So archly, yet so tender;
> 'And if I lend you mine,' she said,
> 'Will you forgive the lender?'"

Mr. Whitaker has succeeded admirably in catching the expression evidently intended by the poet upon the face of the heroine—"So archly, yet so tender." The love she bears the farmer, together with the happy consciousness of being loved in turn, also the pleasure of bestowing happiness upon her lover, are portrayed with remarkable power and faithfulness. Mr. Whitaker has evidently given a deal of study to the literature of his work. Not only the emotions depicted upon the faces, but the graceful pose of the young lady and dignified though constrained attitude of the young farmer, sufficiently attest it.

BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.

THE MARSHAL'S OWN ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

HE DESCENDS EIGHTY FEET BY A SINGLE ROPE AND THEN DROPS INTO THE SEA—MME. BAZAINE'S COURAGE.

The Cologne *Gazette* gives the following particulars of the Marshal's escape as derived from himself:

"From his sitting-room the prisoner was obliged, in order to arrive at the terrace, (his promenade,) to pass a bridge, and to descend some steps at the end of it. The bridge was inclosed by walls on both sides, on one of which stood the guard. A tent-roof was spread over the bridge to keep off the rays of the sun, which also concealed from those standing at the foot of the steps the persons on the bridge. On the south-eastern point of the island, which has a steep descent into the sea, the Marshal had arranged a little kitchen-garden, in which he worked much and watered his beans. There his flight was to be effected. On a far projecting part of this garden the Marshal discovered one day that an old gutter for carrying off the rain-water which poured through the rock was filled up by fragments of wall and rubble. Every day the Marshal worked to open it gradually, and had to conceal with stones and grass what he was doing from the eyes of spies. At last the opening was completed. Inside the gutter two strong iron bars were placed across the rock, and if to the bars a strong rope, ending with an iron ring and penetrating through the other side of the gutter, was attached, a rope ladder could be fastened to it strong enough to carry even so corpulent a man as the Marshal. In the gutter there was room enough to hide the rope ladder and ropes till the decisive day. The most difficult part was to arrive unnoticed at the gutter. Every evening Marchi (the jailer) accompanied the prisoner on his return from the terrace across the bridge to his rooms. Then the door was closed by the warders, and escape rendered impossible. The Marshal resolved to trust to a happy chance, and to expect the day agreed on with his wife for the daring act. The night from last Sunday to Monday was chosen. When at 10 o'clock the Marshal arrived with Marchi at the flight of the steps, he asked him not to take any more trouble, as the way to the rooms was now very short. Marchi let himself be persuaded. The Marshal mounted alone, crossed the bridge, the tent-roof of which concealed him for a moment from those outside, feigned to open and shut the door, which was closed later by the unsuspecting warders, leaped across the wall at the left of the bridge, went softly along the outer wall, and reached the gutter, having now passed the first danger. A thick rope, provided with many knots, and at the end with a strong iron hook, was fastened to the ring, and the descent, eighty feet deep, began, with the danger of being smashed against the projecting cliffs or of falling into the sea, lashed by a furious mistral. The Marshal, who had gained much strength during his captivity, had also put on a strong, tightly-fitting belt, with an iron hook in front, so that he could fasten himself to a knot of the rope whenever he required a short rest. Arrived at the middle of the rope, he perceived a feeble light beneath him. He knew now that his wife was there. He replied by the signal agreed on, lighting a match, showing him thus suspended. His hands swelled and bled, the cliffs hurt him everywhere—thick cloth trousers, still damp from the sea water, are covered all over with holes, and show what the daring man must have suffered. Having reached the end of the rope, but not of the strand, he let himself drop into the sea, and swam toward the boat in which were his faithful wife and her courageous cousin. Before reaching it his strength left him, and Alvarez De Rull, his youthful deliverer, had to lift the heavy man into the rolling boat. After one hour's rowing they reached the peninsula of Croisette. At some distance the barge of the steamer Baron Riscasoli, hired by Mme. Bazaine for a pretended pleasure trip, waited for them, and brought them toward 1 in the morning on board the steamer. The Captain did not know the name of his guest. Mme. Bazaine, when going on land with the barge, had announced that she would engage a valet and perhaps a chambermaid for her voyage. The Marshal was introduced as the newly-engaged valet, and went at once to his cabin, which he did not leave again before the landing at Genoa. The Marshal and Mme. Bazaine state most explicitly that they have had no accomplices, and began and executed their work alone."

The same paper, speaking of Marshal Bazaine's sojourn at Cologne, says: "Young and beautiful, with luxuriant black hair and black eyes, of a charming figure and bewitching loveliness, Mme. Bazaine had passed the days of splendor at the side of her husband, embellished and eased to him the days of misfortune, and has now boldly braved the waves and the other dangers of an escape, and brought it about with the help of a youthful and resolute brother. But the Marshal has also shown no lack of courage. When his two deliverers gave him the signal at 10 o'clock in the evening, he let himself resolutely and quickly down by the rope, which tore his hands and shins, (he has shown us himself his swollen and black and blue hands and the wound on his right shin.) Three or four times a high spouting wave seized him and threw him against the rock, but the boat was reached, and no further obstacle opposed the completion of the flight. Now he stays on the German soil, to which a short time ago he was a dangerous and bloody foe. The wrongs done to him by his fellow-countrymen his enemies cannot and will not make good, but the countless misfortunes suffered by him will make them forget what they reproached him with formerly. With German chivalry they will respect the love which his wife has shown by so beautiful and poetic a deed."

A Reuter's telegram from Cologne says that Marshal Bazaine visited Gen. Kummer, the Governor of the fortress, on Saturday. The General returned the visit in the course of the afternoon.

A FRENCH VIEW.

The French paper *Liberté* publishes the following particulars in relation to the escape of Marshal Bazaine: "Some fresh information enables us to assign to the evasion a motive which we previously hesitated to believe. One of our correspondents writes that the prospect alone of an important command in the Spanish army decided the Marshal to quit his prison. Negotiations, more or less authorized, had been opened for nearly a month past between him and a Spanish agent calling himself the delegate of his Government. On this subject it is proper to point out that the Ex-Marshal had already been formerly several years in the service of Spain, during the war from 1831 to 1840; he made a campaign against the Carlists, in quality of Lieutenant, in the mixed legion authorized by King Louis Philippe. On his return to France after the peace, he had to abandon all the grades which he had attained, the Government refusing to recognize them because they were acquired in foreign service. Since that period the Marshal has kept up numerous relations in the Peninsula and has many friends there. The Ex-Queen is the godmother of one of his children, and he has commanded in chief for several years in an old Spanish colony. His wife is Mexican, that is to say, of Spanish extraction. He speaks and writes Castilian perfectly well, and has always evinced the warmest sympathies for Spain."

SHOE MANUFACTURING IN MAINE.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* of Tuesday says: "The Auburn shoe manufactories are producing cautiously, as competition has now so completely brought prices to a fine point, that it is not discreet to allow production to go far ahead of orders. Those manufacturers whose trade is West and South report that their customers have never been more cautious in purchasing or jockeyed more tantalizingly in prices. Yet the volume of business in those directions promises to be quite large enough through the season without any particular rush. Kip boots are in great demand. The serge-boot manufacturers have all they can do to supply orders. The old-fashioned periodical rushes of manufacturing seem to be passing by, supplanted by a more healthy and steady demand, which has to be somewhat coaxed, and which coaxes down margins to a point so small that manufacturers must produce extensively or feed on oatmeal pudding. Collections are fair."

THE ANTI-TOBACCO APOSTLE.

Rev. George Trask, the well-known opponent of the use of tobacco, was seventy-eight years old on Wednesday last. His health is unusually good for one so near the bounds of four score. On Tuesday he attended the meeting of the Middlesex Union Association of Ministers, held in Leominster, Mass. Having taken a prominent part in the exercises of the forenoon and distributed anti-tobacco tracts to all present, he left the meeting at noon to attend the camp-meeting at Sterling Junction. Dinner not having been served, the old man started for the depot, bread and meat in hand, lunching as he went, for the train must be taken and the work of an apostle must be done among the thousands at the junction. And as (writes a correspondent) "the last we saw of the venerable man that day, his erect, portly form, with gray hair blown by the wind, was disappearing down the hill, bearing the gospel of temperance and cleanliness. Mr. Trask suffered such an interruption of his work by the great fire in Boston as few men suffered at that time, and yet with an energy not surpassed by younger men he has put himself in condition for carrying on his warfare more vigorously than before. He is preaching every Sabbath at the Fitchburg Jail. As we enjoyed his playful allusions to Aug. 26, 1796, a little past 8 o'clock in the morning, we could but think that he bids fair to retain his youth and vivacity, to be the life of whatever social company he is in, and to keep in the very front of all the reformatory work of the day for ten years to come."

The New York Times.
WITH SUPPLEMENT.
NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—What Should She Do?—Mr. Fisher, Mr. Clarke, Miss Davenport, Miss Jewett. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Bride of Abydos—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Burke, and Miss Safford. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Jane Eyre—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Belle Lamar—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph. Matinée at 1:30.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment—Mme. Violette Picaut and others. Matinée at 2.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Timbale D'Argent—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Minelly, M. Dubouchet, and M. Debeer. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Irish Emigrant—Handy Andy—Mr. Bryant and others. Matinée at 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Whip Hand—Scarlet and Green.

ROBINSON HALL.—Variety Entertainment—Mlle. Delacour and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

We shall publish in THE TIMES *of to-morrow a story written expressly for this paper by Mr.* DUTTON COOK, *author of "Young Mr. Nightingale," &c., &c., entitled "The story of Dr. Morshead." The managers of* THE TIMES *have arranged with other well-known authors for contributions, the particulars of which will be duly announced.*

When the Democrats of Illinois, by a small majority of a small convention—hardly more than half the State being represented—managed to declare in favor of paying the bonds and notes of the United States, the *World* displayed the news with a spread-eagle at the head of the column. When the Ohio Democrats declared in favor of repudiating the bonds, and of cutting off all hope of specie payments by stopping the coin receipts from Customs, the *World* totally omitted that part of the platform from its report, and has omitted all reference to it since. That is the way to make party platforms suit your views—"edit" them properly.

Gen. BUTLER, it appears, is likely to have his hands full, if he would be re-elected to Congress from the Essex District of Massachusetts. The opposition to him takes shape in the address of Gen. COGSWELL, who announces himself a candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination for that district. Gen. COGSWELL is an old-time Republican, a man of marked ability, at present Mayor of Salem, and formerly in the military service of the United States. His record as a public man, citizen, and soldier is unblemished. His address, of which we elsewhere print an abstract, is stirring and manly. He believes in the past and future of the Republican Party; but, unlike BUTLER, he believes that the party must be honestly and conscientiously administered. He favors contraction and a return to specie payments, rather than the inflation theories of Gen. BUTLER; and if any wider difference between the two candidates were needed, it will be found in Gen. COGSWELL'S advocacy of an administration of the civil service that shall make honesty and capacity the ground for preferment, and keep in office the humble subordinates whose honest service has earned the right to consideration. We can hardly think of anything more unlike the political tactics of Gen. BUTLER than all this is. If the people of the Essex District are not wholly given over to the ill devices of the professional politician, Gen. COGSWELL will be their next candidate for Congress.

The Conservatives of the Metropolitan District of Virginia have nominated Ex-Gov. GILBERT C. WALKER, of that State, for Congress. The nomination meets with some opposition from those members of the party who have never been reconciled to Gov. WALKER, because he was not "born in Virginia," although he has done the State substantial service, and they threaten to vote for some one else. In the Eighth Congressional District there are also symptoms of disorganization among the Conservatives, the nomination of Gen. EPPA HUNTON having engendered a veritable bolt. The Republicans have as yet made no nominations in any of the districts.

Gen. SHERIDAN has once more found it necessary to warn citizens of the United States against going to the Black Hills country. The expedition proposed for that direction some years ago was broken up when the General gave public notice that it was unlawful, and that he would be obliged to protect the Indians whose territory was thus to be invaded. The surveys and reports of Gen. CUSTER are intended for the use of the Government; private persons have no right to go to the Black Hills. Whatever the reports of the geologists may be, it is unfortunate that any gold fever has been excited, but whatever else happens, we hope that Gen. SHERIDAN will promptly stop all expeditions bound to the Indian country.

The reported arrest of two of the Ring stationers—Messrs. ROE and MONAGHAN—is another indication of some vigorous steps being taken to compel restitution of money illegally abstracted from the City Treasury. The affidavits on which this arrest was made charge that the bills of this firm against the City and County contain clear evidence of intentional fraud. Shortly after the accession to office of Controller GREEN, this firm applied to the courts for a mandamus to compel the payment of $150,000 of outstanding claims, which, on examination, were found to be of a similar character to those which furnish the basis for the present suit. We trust that the legal representatives of the City are fully impressed with the necessity of doing something to disprove the allegation that these Ring prosecutions are only heard of before election time. The evidence relating to the frauds of 1869–71 ought certainly to be pretty well digested by this time; and it would be a decided relief to the public to hear that some of the stolen money had begun to flow back into the Treasury. By the way, what has become of the civil suits against TWEED and others, now that the County has obtained the right to sue. Are they to be allowed to stand over *because* it is near election time?

THE CHARGES AGAINST GOV. DIX.

We promised the Brooklyn *Eagle* that if it would plainly state its charges against Gov. DIX, and refer us to the evidence on which those charges were based, we would comply with its repeated demands for an expression of our opinion concerning them. The *Eagle* gave us the details we sought for; we have looked carefully into the evidence; and we now proceed to keep our word, and to give a candid opinion on the case.

First of all it is necessary to state the charges which we have to meet. We will do this, as closely as is consistent with brevity, in the language of the *Eagle* itself; but if our version of the charges is not satisfactory to our contemporary, we will adopt any other version which it likes to produce, and then answer that. The charges, as we understand them, are:

1. That Gen. DIX was asked to appear and give testimony before a committee of Congress which was investigating the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and "never did so, or tried to do so, or let anybody else try to do so."—*Eagle*, Aug. 22.

2. That Gen. DIX wrote a threatening letter demanding $50,000 of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which Mr. OAKES AMES said the Directors considered as a "kind of black-mail." As the Brooklyn *Eagle* puts it, "It also came out that he (Gen. DIX) was charged on oath with black-mailing the Credit Mobilier out of $50,000."

3. That Gen. DIX is responsible for the Hoxie contract, by means of which "the Credit Mobilier people swindled the road, and through the road the Government, out of an aggregate of upward of five millions of dollars."—*Eagle*, Aug. 24.

4. That Gen. DIX was warned by PETER A. DEY, "Engineer of the Road," of the fraudulent nature of the Hoxie contract, and that he signed it nothwithstanding this warning.

Let us now see what foundation there is for these accusations.

1. *As to the refusal to appear before a Congressional Committee.*—Concerning this charge we have, of course, been obliged to go for information to other sources than those indicated by the *Eagle*. There is no evidence in the Congressional report of any refusal to appear and testify on the part of Gen. DIX. What we have ascertained on the subject is this: When Gen. DIX saw from the newspapers that his testimony was needed in explanation of certain statements made before the House Committee, he addressed to Mr. JEREMIAH M. WILSON, the Chairman, the following letter:

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1873.

Hon. Jeremiah M. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad:

SIR: In view of intimations before your committee that my testimony might be needed, I desire to say that it would be cheerfully given if I could leave Albany, but it is impossible for me to do so during the session of the Legislature without grave inconvenience to public business. I therefore ask, if there is anything in the testimony before the committee in regard to which an explanation from me is needed, that a commissioner may be appointed to take my testimony, or that a member of the committee may be sent here for the purpose. It will afford me great pleasure to give any information in my possession on any point within the legitimate scope of the committee's inquiry.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours,
(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX.

This letter was given by Gen. DIX to his son, who was then coming to New York, to be posted the next day, and it was so posted—that is on the 16th of February; but on the evening of the 15th Gen. DIX received from Mr. WILSON the following telegraphic dispatch:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1873.

To Gov. John A. Dix, Albany, N. Y.:

A committee of the House of Representatives has been charged with the investigation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Credit Mobilier and persons connected therewith; evidence has been given in relation to many important transactions which occurred while you were President of the railroad company. If there is any information which you deem it important to commnicate in relation to the affairs of the railroad company, the committee will be happy to hear you at a very early day. I have the honor to be, etc.,

J. M. WILSON, Chairman.

To this dispatch the following reply was immediately forwarded:

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1873.

Hon. J. M. Wilson, Washington:

I have received your dispatch, and thank the committee for its courtesy. I had previously sent you a letter on the same subject, to be mailed in New-York to-night. I have the honor to be respectfully yours,

(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX.

Now, to the letter asking the committee to receive his evidence and to the telegraphic dispatch last quoted, Gen. DIX never received a reply. Thus, he not only did not refuse to go before the committee, but he actually requested them to give him an opportunity of being heard, and the committee virtually declined his request by not even answering his application. Hence, as it seems to us, charge No. 1 tumbles to pieces.

2. *The Governor's threatening letter and his connection with Credit Mobilier.*—Gen. DIX never wrote any letter of the kind described or hinted at by the *Eagle*. Our contemporary bases its charge in this respect upon the testimony of OAKES AMES, which was as follows:

Q.—Did you ever hear of his having written a letter to anyone, which was read to a portion of the Directors, and which induced them to buy that stock at par?

A.—I recollect there was a letter from Gen. DIX, presented, I suppose, by somebody who represented him while he was in Europe.

Q.—While he was Minister to France?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the character of that letter?

A.—The letter, if I recollect right, demanded $50,000 from the company, for I do not know what. We considered it a kind of black-mailing, and a hard thing on the company.

Q.—It was so considered by the Directors at the time?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know who presented that letter?

A.—I think his son-in-law.

Notwithstanding this assertion of OAKES AMES—who does not say that he *saw* the letter, only that he *heard* of it—it is a fact that no letter of the kind was ever written. Moreover, Gen. DIX never had any stock or any interest, direct or indirect, or any connection with, the Credit Mobilier. He never received any stock of any description from the Credit Mobilier, and the only stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company which he ever held was stock received from that company at par in part payment of his salary. As soon as Gen. DIX heard of the Oakes Ames contract, he resigned his position as Chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. In settling up his affairs with the road, he placed himself in the hands of his friends here, as will appear from the following letter:

PARIS, Jan. 31, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: Mr. BLAKE will ere this have explained to you that I have requested him and Mr. BARLOW to settle my affairs with the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. I have desired him to confer with you, for I do not wish anything to be asked for which you do not think right.

I am, dear Sir, very sincerely yours.
(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX.
JOHN J. CISCO, Esq.

Mr. CISCO, it should be understood, had been Treasurer of the company during the whole period of Gen. DIX'S Presidency, and knew better than any one else what services he had rendered and what responsibilities he had assumed. Ultimately, the sum of $50,000 was decided upon by Mr. CISCO and Gen. DIX'S friends as a fair and moderate sum in settlement of all claims—and this sum included Gen. DIX'S salary, which had fallen into arrear, and the value of the Union Pacific stock then held by the General. This, then, is the $50,000 alleged to have been levied by black-mail. We think it was money justly due to Gen. DIX, the amount having been fixed by a sort of arbitration; and it is to the last degree absurd to speak of it as having been obtained by threats. It was a sum paid for full value received.

With reference to the Hoxie contract.—The circumstances under which this contract was made cannot be clearly understood unless we go somewhat closely into all the facts. The narrative is not a tedious one, and, at any rate, it is important that we should give it, in order that it may not be necessary to travel over the ground again at any future time. We beg our readers to give this matter—which involves charges 3 and 4—their most careful attention.

Under the act of Congress of the 1st of July, 1862, chartering the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and an amendment in 1864, one hundred miles of road were required to be completed by the 1st of July, 1866, under pain of a forfeiture of its charter. The Directors had commenced work by employing laborers and purchasing materials, and had expended about $600,000, when it was found impracticable to carry on the work in this manner. Mr. PETER A. DEY, who had been employed as an engineer in surveying the line for the road, was charged with the construction of the first forty miles from the starting point at Omaha. The following extracts from letters written by him in 1864 will explain the embarrassments he encountered:

"I find difficulty in getting bids for the heavy work on account of the time for completing it." "I have telegraphed and written to all the contractors that I am satisfied I could rely upon." "It is impossible to do anything in the way of letting this work now without some provision for furnishing men. I had on my file of letters in February quite a number of applications for constructing. I had telegraphed or written every responsible contractor that we were prepared to receive proposals for this work. The uniform response has been that they were, with the present scarcity of men, afraid to take the work at any price, to be finished in a specified time. I do not know what to do. I feel entirely discouraged."

In June, 1864, he wrote:

"Our experience has shown that it is useless to pay the expenses of men out here to do this work, as every train that starts for Bannock City takes from the work from ten to twenty men to drive the teams. Sprague's Canada wood-cutters have nearly all left. Portions of Williams' work have proved very hard, so much so that on the 1st of this month he threw up the job. He has lost since he started the work several hundred dollars per month. I have not succeeded in letting the rest of the work."

From these extracts it will be seen that Mr. DEY despaired of completing the first 100 miles within the time required by law. It therefore became necessary to place it in other hands, and on the 8th of August, 1864, the work was let to H. M. HOXIE, a practical railroad builder, at $50,000 per mile, $5,000 to be paid in the stock of the company, and the remainder in the currency bonds of the Government and the securities of the company. Gold was on that day quoted at 256, or at a premium of 156 above the par of paper; iron and equipments had to be transported from the East; the difficulties described by Mr. DEY continued; the company was in debt, and was obliged to sell some of the materials it had purchased in order to meet its engagements; it was almost impossible to borrow money on the company's securities, and Mr. HOXIE soon found that he could not execute his contract at the price agreed on. He gave it up, and it was assigned on the 4th of October, 1864, to THOMAS C. DURANT, C. A. LOMBARD, and G. G. GRAY, and extended to the one hundredth meridian of longitude, 247 miles from the starting point at Omaha. In March, 1865, it was assigned, with the consent of the Directors, to the Credit Mobilier, a company organized by the gentlemen above named to carry on the work. At the time the contract was made, the Credit Mobilier had no efficient organization, and it was through the embarrassing circumstances above described that it became connected with the first 247 miles of the road. The assignees would not assume the contract without this extension, as it had been satisfactorily ascertained that the first 100 miles, including the heavy work of rising from the valley of the Missouri to the level of the plains, could not be constructed at the contract price without a loss.

The Directors assented to the extension with great reluctance, but with the conviction that the first 100 miles could not otherwise have been completed in time to save the charter. The country was in the midst of the war, and all financial arrangements were attended with difficulty and doubt. The 247 miles were finished on the 5th of October, 1866; the rebellion had come to an end eighteen months before; business had resumed its usual healthy condition; gold had fallen to 49 premium; and the contract under these altered circumstances was doubtless a profitable one. But it would not have been nearly so profitable had public affairs remained as they were when the contract was made.

It seems to us that the Directors had no alternative at the time but to enter into this contract; and it is quite clear that the responsibility of Gen. DIX in regard to it was precisely the same as that of the Directors, two of whom (the number was afterward increased to five) were appointed by Mr. LINCOLN to take care of the interests of the Government. The Governor's name was appended to it as one of a special committee appointed to carry out the direction of the board to put the work under contract. The first Directors were thirty-two in number, including the two appointed by the Government.

In July, 1865, (nine months after the Hoxie contract was executed,) four of the Government Directors, (the fifth afterward concurring,) made an elaborate report, in which the following passage will be found. It must be distinctly borne in mind that when the contract was made (1864) all was doubtful and discouraging, and that at the date of this report the war was over, and the whole aspect of public and private affairs was changed:

"In October, 1864, when we assumed the duties of our appointment, we found that in the months of August and September previous, a contract had been arranged and consummated by the Executive Committee, in which are vested the powers of the board when not in session, for the construction and equipment of the first one hundred miles of the road west of the Missouri River, at the rate of $50,000 per mile, payable $5,000 per mile in the stock of the company, and the balance in the currency bonds of the Government and the securities of the company. From the first, the contract price appeared to us to be very high. At present, with the probable decline in the cost of labor and materials, and advance in the value of the Government bonds, it seems extravagant. When made, however, there were many considerations justifying a liberal price, and among them was the pressing necessity for the immediate progress of the work, in order to meet the terms of the law and save the charter. Again, to construct and equip one hundred miles of the road by the time named in the law would require two millions of dollars or more, in cash, to be advanced before either the Government bonds or the securities of the company could be made available. Capitalists could not be expected to make such advance in a frontier undertaking like this, so distant from commercial centres, and the entire completion of which to the Pacific was so remote in point of time, and its immediate profits, therefore, so problematical, without a large margin in the contract. Again, the Summer of 1864 was a dark period in the progress of the war for the Union, and the financial future of the nation, upon which depended the value of these Government currency bonds, and without which the road cannot be built, was very unpromising."

It seems, then, that the Government Directors considered that the original terms of the contract were justified by the exigencies which the company had to meet. Nor does any one pretend that Gen. DIX ever possessed the slightest interest in the Hoxie contract, or that he profited by it in any way or shape. It would not have been a wise contract to make in 1865—but what choice was before the Directors in 1864?

We now come to Mr. DEY and his letter of resignation.

While Mr. DEY was engaged in the construction of the first forty miles, on a line which he said he had "located with great care," and to which he adhered to the last, it was ascertained by the Directors that a great mistake had been made in adopting this line, and that by deviating from it the grades for the first forty miles could be reduced from eighty to forty feet to the mile. In order to avoid the expense and inconvenience, which any railroad man will appreciate, of working so high a grade, it was determined, after a thorough examination of the question by Lieut. Col. SIMPSON, of the Engineer Corps, whom the Government had assigned to the work, and by some of the most experienced railroad men in the country, to abandon the old line, although more than $100,000 had been expended on it, and adopt the new one. The change was submitted to the Government and approved, but was strenuously opposed by Mr. DEY. Discussing this subject in a letter to Col. SIMPSON, Dr. DURANT, the Vice President of the Company, said of Mr. DEY: "Entirely without experence in the management of railroads himself, he has set up his individual opinion against those of the most experienced engineers and railroad men in the country, and seems to expect that the company would adopt them." Moreover, the Directors were not satisfied with Mr. DEY'S manner of transacting business, and before his resignation the following telegraphic dispatch was sent to him:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

We want your vouchers for expenditures. When you have matters systematized in a business way, funds will be provided. Satisfy Mr. HENRY'S bookkeeper and he can draw at sight.

T. C. DURANT.

His integrity was never called in question by the company, but if he had not resigned he would not have been retained in a responsible position as an engineer. It is proper to add that no objection to the Hoxie contract on his part was made known until it was assigned in his resignation, and in a private letter to Gen. DIX accompanying it, as the ground of his retirement. It has been represented that his resignation as Chief Engineer of the company was an act of praiseworthy magnanimity in surrendering so important a position from conscientious scruples. He was never Chief Engineer; he was styled "Engineer in Charge of Surveys," and was intrusted with the construction of the first forty miles of the road, as has been stated. We may safely leave any shrewd reader to judge from all the circumstances, whether the unpleasant relation in which he stood to the company, and the known dissatisfaction of the Directors with him, were not the active causes of his retirement from its service.

But observe this: Mr. DEY did not charge that the Hoxie contract was fraudulent. He objected to it as extravagant, and in his opinion unnecessary; but in this opinion he was opposed by gentlemen of unimpeachable character, whose motives were quite as disinterested, and whose judgment was quite as worthy of credit as his.

These, then, are the facts. We have narrated them as clearly as we could, and as concisely as was possible considering the somewhat involved nature of the charges, and the absolute necessity of going thoroughly into the whole subject in order to answer those charges. In our opinion, the statements which we have now made, and for the absolute truth of which we are prepared to vouch, dispose of the accusations against Gen. DIX in the most complete, unanswerable, and conclusive manner. We have proved that Gen. DIX did *not* refuse to testify before the Congressional Committee, but specially begged to be allowed a hearing. We have proved that he never wrote the "threatening letter" referred to by his assailants, and that no such letter ever was or ever can be produced. We have proved that he never had any connection whatever with the Credit Mobilier Company. We have proved that the Hoxie contract was not a fraudulent contract, although doubtless an extravagant one, but that this extravagance was rendered unavoidable by the circumstances of the hour, and by the perilous situation in which the Union Pacific was placed. Moreover, no one alleges or can allege that Gen. DIX ever derived the least profit from that contract, and therefore it is hard to make out why this particular charge is pressed against him. We have further proved that Mr. DEY was interested in a project of his own, was much aggrieved by the refusal of the company to adopt his proposals, and only denounced the Hoxie contract after he had lost, or resigned, his situation, which never was that of "Engineer of the Road." These things being clear to us beyond a shadow of doubt, we can only come to the conclusion that Gen. DIX is entirely blameless in the whole affair, and that the charges leveled at him are mere groundless calumnies, such as we are but too well accustomed to as election time approaches. We assume, however, that the Brooklyn *Eagle* has repeated those charges believing them to be well founded; and we shall now be glad to hear its judgment upon the reply which we have just made.

THE VERDICT OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church was appointed by Mr. BEECHER for the purpose of making "a thorough and impartial examination of all charges affecting his good name," and of "communicating" to the church such action as, in the light of that examination, might seem to them just and wise. The fact of the judges having been appointed by the person accused, and of his possessing the further privilege of being alone represented before them by legal counsel, imposed on them a very peculiar responsibility. While, nominally, they had to report to Plymouth Church alone, they could not fail to remember that their verdict was a matter of more than usual interest to the whole Christian community of this, and, to some extent, of other countries. Plymouth Church might not be likely to doubt their strict impartiality, but the more extended public outside of it was certain to test their methods of procedure by the ordinary rules governing judicial tribunals. The fact that the members of the court entered upon their labors necessarily prepossessed in Mr. BEECHER'S favor, made it all the more imperative that they should aim at the most severe judicial impartiality in sifting the evidence submitted to them and in presenting the conclusions to which it led. To render their report of any value outside the circle of Mr. BEECHER'S immediate friends, it should have been as free from any appearance of bias as a carefully-written judicial decision. In point of fact, it bears in many parts a close resemblance to the pleading of an advocate for the defense, and as a whole it can only be compared to a charge which might be delivered to a jury by a judge strongly convinced of the innocence of the accused.

These radical defects in the tone and temper of the report of the Investigating Committee are the more to be regretted inasmuch as their verdict that the evidence in the case fails to sustain the main charges made by Mr. TILTON, is such as any strictly legal tribunal would have been compelled to adopt. But surely that evidence might have been sifted and summarized without diverging into irrelevant abuse like this: "It is an amazing pity that at this juncture, MOULTON was not handed over to the police;" "Whatever MOULTON may say now, since his malice has been excited by certain exposures, is of little consequence." There may be a place for such statements, but it is certainly not in a judicial document intended to command general and respectful assent from the public. The same remark applies to the analysis of the present character and standing of THEODORE TILTON beginning: "Finally, who is this accuser that he makes so bold a face?" The committee have heard a great deal of evidence of which the public knows nothing, and there will be a general disposition to take their word for it that due weight has been given to all the testimony before them. In their estimate of the value of two portions of the evidence, with which the public are familiar, they will, however, hardly obtain very cordial assent. It is quite possible that ELIZABETH A., otherwise "BESSIE" TURNER is a person of "unusual intelligence," and that "her appearance and manner before the committee impressed all who heard her testify that she was sincere and reliable." Her evidence certainly impressed the majority of decent people who read it in quite a different way; and if anything throughout the whole miserable business were calculated to excite a faint emotion of pity for Mr. TILTON, it is the extraordinary kind of espionage to which, on her own showing, he was subjected by his adopted child, in his own house. Then, in a legal sense, it is perfectly clear that if one part of Mrs. TILTON'S testimony is thrown out on the ground that she was incapable of telling the truth while under her husband's influence, the rest of it hardly deserved the value attached to it by the committee, because it is obviously open to the objection that she might be equally incapable of telling the truth while under the influence of some one else.

According to the resolutions drafted by the Examining Committee, to which the Committee of Investigation first submitted their report, Mr. BEECHER has never been really on trial at all, and the business of the latter body was simply to discover whether there was evidence enough to warrant his being placed on trial. Unfortunately, the majority of the public and the newspapers long ago made up their minds not only that Mr. BEECHER was on trial, but that they were quite as well fitted to dispose of his case as the gentlemen who were engaged in hearing the evidence. One result of this feeling, which has been strengthened by the piecemeal publication of nearly all the important testimony in the case, has been that the committee's report finds a large portion of the public divided into two sets of partisans, who will only seek in its conclusions some fresh argument to sustain the opinions they have long ago reached. The only part of the testimony to which impartial people have been disposed to give any weight as bearing against Mr. BEECHER, is that of his own letters. The theory of the Investigating Committee in regard to these is a perfectly tenable one, and one that most of our readers would be glad to accept as the last words on a controversy which last night's proceedings in Plymouth Church hardly warrant us in regarding as finally settled. "There is not a letter from Mr. BEECHER, nor an act of his, however ill-judged, through these four years of anxiety and grief, that cannot be accounted for upon the plain theory that he was fighting to suppress an outrageous scandal which consisted of a false accusation against him made by a reputable woman; and, further, that he was endeavoring to help a man whom he felt he had unduly injured in business matters upon representations which he was afterward made to believe, chiefly by MOULTON, were not well founded."

We may now take leave to express the hope that our readers will not expect us to publish any more statements, explanations, or reports on this offensive, not to say loathsome, subject. There is a demand for such reading, we are sorry to say; and we have received some complaints from persons who think that we "do not give enough" about TILTON, MOULTON, and BEECHER. We have, however, done what we thought to be right, and acted in the interests of the great mass of our readers, who are men and women belonging to decent families, into which such filthy stories as that of "BESSIE TURNER" would never be willingly admitted. There are many journals which eagerly publish narratives of this kind, but we have never been, and never intend to be, of the number. We now trust that we have done with the whole affair. Of the tons of "editorials" written about this scandal, the only sensible articles we have seen are two which have appeared in the New-York *Nation*. We fully agree with the opinion which is expressed at the close of the second of these excellent articles: "The case has evidently reached a stage at which the further discussion of it will do no good, and serve no purpose but to gratify the cravings of the actors in it for notoriety. It has come to be a 'conflict of veracity' between people whose moral standard is evidently not that of respectable men, and the best thing the public can do is to let it drop."

THE ENGLISH WHEAT CROP.

The announcement was recently made by cable that the wheat crop of England would this year be only seven per cent. below the average, and that the dependence of the country on foreign supply would, therefore, be sensibly diminished. Some very ridiculous comments were made upon this piece of news by some New-York papers, and what, with the return of grain which had been sent from England to France, and the presumed abundance of the crops over Europe at large, the most gloomy anticipations were indulged in as to the prospective demand for American wheat. We have as yet no means of judging as to the amount of wheat surplus which Russia, Germany, and our other rivals in the English market will have to dispose of, but we do possess some intelligible data as to the actual needs of England. That very trustworthy authority, Mr. JAMES SANDERSON, has sent his usual annual report on this subject to the London *Times*, and as his conclusions substantially agree with the estimates quoted by cable from the *Mark Lane Express*, they may be received as the most accurate at present accessible.

The English wheat harvests of the last three years have all been deficient, and the last was the worst of the three. The average yield of the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 has been twenty-two bushels per acre. But the average of the last seven years, which furnishes the standard by which the yield of each year is measured, was thirty bushels per acre. On this basis, the crop of the present year has been estimated at seven per cent. below average. In other words, the wheat crop of this year will, should England be favored with good harvesting weather, show an average yield of a little over twenty-eight bushels per acre. This is about twenty-five per cent. better than the average of the last three years, and is therefore a most appreciable improvement. The comparative abundance of the harvest has led some people to jump to the conclusion that the country was to have such another harvest as that of 1868, but Mr. SANDERSON points out that there is no analogy whatever between the two. "In 1868 the number of grains on each head averaged over sixty, this year they do not average forty; the crop of 1868 was at least thirty per cent. over average, this year's crop is under average."

Let us see how these figures affect the probable British demand for wheat. The average area under wheat in the United Kingdom for the last seven years is set down at three and a half millions of acres. Mr. SANDERSON places the area for the present year at what is certainly the outside figure—3,600,000 acres. The total yield from this area, estimating the crop at seven per cent. below the average of thirty bushels per acre, would be one hundred millions of bushels. But the average annual consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom amounts to at least one hundred and ninety millions of bushels. There is thus a deficit of ninety millions of bushels to be supplied, and the source from which the greater part of this supply will be drawn is unquestionably the United States. The last harvest left a deficiency about twenty millions of bushels greater than this, and as it was accompanied by short harvests in other parts of Europe, we had less competition than usual in the English market. During the last few years our exports of wheat and wheat flour to Great Britain have been pretty nearly as follows: For the year ending June 30, 1870, they reached 33,000,000 bushels; in 1870–71 they were 28,000,000; in the year ending June 30, 1872, they sank as low as 20,000,000 bushels; in the following year they rose again to 33,000,000 bushels, and as nearly as can be estimated from the imperfect statistics in our possession, they will amount for the year ending June 30, 1874, to at least 45,000,000 bushels.

For the nine months between Oct. 1, 1873, and June 30, 1874, our wheat shipments to England have, it is well known, been on a scale of unexampled magnitude. That they will show any marked diminution during the current fiscal year may fairly be doubted. We have seen that England will need between, say Sept. 1, 1874, and Aug. 30, 1875, some ninety millions of bushels of wheat. It is no extravagant estimate to assume that the United States will be required to furnish the half of this quantity. Of the thirty-five million of bushels imported to the United Kingdom during the first six months of this year, twenty-one millions of bushels came from this country. We have, in fact, taken the place of Russia as the chief producer of breadstuffs for England, and there is no evidence that Russia will have a very much larger surplus to send to that market than she did last year. Beyond all question, prices of wheat will be lower than they have been since 1870, though the increased consumption which always attends cheap bread in Europe may by-and-by have a reflex influence on values. That a market will be found at remunerative prices for all the wheat we can spare, seems equally certain.

A HARD CASE.

In the administration of the law, hardships are often inflicted upon innocent persons. Some of these hardships may be unavoidable in the present condition of legislation and the customs of the courts, but in all probability they might be prevented if a different and a better system were adopted. We have frequently had occasion to refer to them in some form or other, though sometimes only incidentally, but we do not remember having been called upon to notice a more marked case of injustice than that of two young men who, for a long time past, have been suffering imprisonment for an outrage committed in the harbor nearly twelve months ago, and of which they are innocent.

It will be remembered that on a certain night in the Autumn of last year, a vessel lying at anchor off the Battery was boarded by a band of ruffians who shot and wounded the Captain, gagged the Captain's wife, and plundered the cabin of property of considerable value. The Police, as usual, were at fault. Although a very sufficient description of the thieves was given, nothing was done toward securing their arrest. At last, as if in desperation, the Police took into custody two young men, named CARROLL and DUGGAN, whom they accused of the crime. The evidence at the trial was of a most unsatisfactory character; nevertheless, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

Soon afterward it was shown that the arrest was brought about by the malice of a third party, and that the evidence was manufactured. The District Attorney ordered an inquiry, and through the agency of detectives from the Central Office it was at length ascertained that the prisoners were entirely innocent of the charge. It was also proved, beyond any reasonable doubt, that the men who actually committed the offense are now in State Prison for other similar robberies. Under these circumstances it would seem that not a day should have been lost in giving CARROLL and DUGGAN their liberty, of which they had been so unjustly deprived. But it was not done, and the men are still in jail, closely confined in one of the condemned cells in the Tombs. What adds to the hardship of the case is the statement, which, we are assured, is authentic, that one of the men is in the last stage of consumption, and that if not speedily released he must die in jail.

Considering these facts, it is difficult to find any reason why the two men should not be at once released. It has, we believe, been alleged against them that their characters are not as strictly moral as they ought to be. But that has nothing to do with it. They are suffering the penalty due for a crime which they did not commit. Then, surely, an act of injustice is being done. They are under a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment. Are they to undergo that sentence, not because they are guilty of the offense for which it was awarded, but because their previous lives were not as spotless as they should have been? If this is to be the system under which our prisons are to be filled, then we must enlarge them to take in the bulk of the population. But we are willing to assume that things have not yet gone so far as that. Such a case, we are ready to suppose, is to be explained on the assumption that the delay is unavoidable, and only consequent upon the necessity for certain legal forms. But then ought such delay to be unavoidable? We think not. These men have now been several months in jail. Surely time enough has elapsed during that interval to have accomplished all that was necessary for acting upon the proof of their innocence. If the delay has been the result of negligence, we hope that attention being directed to the case will suffice to remedy it. If, on the other hand, it is due, as we have imagined, to the unavoidable non-completion of certain legal formalities, it is very evident that some reform in such matters is needed in order that a repetition of such hardships may be prevented, and the dignity of the law duly upheld.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

A STORMY MEETING AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THE POLICE CALLED IN—MR. BEECHER SUSTAINED—FRANK MOULTON DENOUNCED AND IN DANGER—RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESSES.

The long-expected report of the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church appointed to investigate the charges preferred by Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was presented to the congregation last evening, and was received and indorsed with acclamation. The occasion drew together the largest gathering ever assembled in Plymouth Church, and the spirit of the meeting was one of intense sympathy and unanimity in the interest of Mr. Beecher. The result of the investigation was known in advance; indeed its presentation was a formality which could be dispensed with, so far as the effect the charges made on the minds of the members of the congregation was concerned, and the sentiment was generally indulged in that a verdict of guilty if returned by the committee would have no influence with the church. With this feeling obtaining, everything adverse to the cause of the Pastor would be ignored and scoffed at, and his complete exoneration by the committee was hailed with a burst of enthusiasm which is rarely witnessed. An enlivening feature was introduced into the proceedings by the appearance of Mr. Frank D. Moulton while the report was being read. His presence intensified the excitement, and it was apparent he sought an opportunity to speak, which the audience was not willing to afford him. He took voluminous notes during the reading of the report, and remained a passive spectator until Mr. Raymond spoke, when he denounced his statements as lies. The whole audience was immediately in an uproar; cries of "put him out" were raised, the Police were sent for, and everything appeared to indicate greater unpleasantness, but the difficulty was easily bridged over, and Mr. Moulton subsided when he found that it was impossible for him to get a hearing. He frequently interrupted the proceedings during the evening, and vainly essayed to speak, but he was shouted down, and the report was adopted, he alone dissenting. The meeting was abruptly brought to a conclusion by singing the Doxology, and Mr. Moulton retired, followed by a large crowd.

Mr. John J. Howard opened the meeting with prayer, after which he introduced Mr. James Freeland, who was appointed Moderator.

Mr. Sage read the following report:

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

The Examining Committee of Plymouth Church beg leave to report that in consequence of the publication of certain statements by Theodore Tilton the committee was requested by the Pastor of the church to authorize an investigation by a subcommittee into the imputation made against his character. On July 6, 1874, the committee accordingly appointed Brothers H. W. Sage and H. M. Cleaveland such committee, requesting them to associate with themselves Messrs. Claflin, Winslow, Storrs, and White, who are not members of the Examining Committee. No charges having been proved to the Church or to the Examining Committee against our Pastor, it was the duty of the subcommittee simply to ascertain whether there was any foundation in fact for the charges and a trial before this body for the Church. The subcommittee has, in our judgment, faithfully and impartially discharged its duties, and has presented to us a report which is hereto annexed. (The report will be found in another column.) The evidence taken has also been transmitted to us. Most of it has been already made public. The publication of the remainder will be considered by us at a further meeting, one point, however, being settled, that nothing should be withheld from publication which can afford a pretext to censure the Pastor of this church.

The expediency of publishing evidence already injurious to other parties is a question which cannot be hastily determined. While we should have unhesitatingly done our duty in case a different conclusion had been only revealed, we rejoice to say that, without one dissenting voice, this committee finds nothing in the evidence to justify the least suspicion of our Pastor's integrity and purity, and everything to justify and command on the part of Plymouth Church and Society a degree of confidence and affection toward the Pastor greater, if possible, than it has ever yet felt toward him. It is not the office of this committee to review his errors of judgment in managing a complex trouble, and struggling against the most infamous conspiracy known to the present age.

It is for us simply to consider what moral culpability, if any, is developed on his part, and of this we find no proof, although, under delusion artfully brought about by his enemies, our Pastor was for a long time made to believe himself involved. In conclusion, we recommend to the church the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the evidence laid before the Examining Committee not only does not afford any foundation for putting the Pastor of this church, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, upon trial, but on the contrary, establishes to the perfect satisfacton of this church his entire innocence and absolute personal purity with respect to all the charges now or heretofore made against him by Theodore Tilton.

Resolved, That our confidence in and love for our Pastor, so far from being diminished, are heightened and deepened by the unmerited sufferings which he has so long borne, and that we welcome him with a sympathy more tender and a trust more unbounded than we ever felt before to his public labors among us, to our church, our families, our homes, and our hearts.

D. W. TALMADGE, Clerk of Examining Committee.

After the reading of the report of the Examining Committee Mr. Gilbert rose and proposed a resolution to the effect that the report of the committee be accepted as the genuine feeling of the meeting. He further added that he was glad to find that the large congregation there assembled had by their vociferous plaudits so effectually rendered their decision also in favor of their beloved Pastor.

The motion was seconded and carried amid acclamation.

REMARKS OF MR. FRANK BLAIR.

Mr. Frank Blair then rose and said: Mr. Moderator, this report needs no advocacy. It carries conviction with it by the irresistible sweep of its logic. I do not come here to speak in advocacy of the report, but I wish to express my sense of the extreme gratitude I feel at the result of this great trial which we have to-night witnessed. I congratulate you, Sir, (addressing the Moderator,) and the committee, that they have given us this report, inasmuch as some persons had reported, by way of calumny, that this committee was formed for the purpose of "whitewashing" Mr. Beecher. [Applause.] It is only natural that such a charge as that should be made. It was not astonishing to me that the charge was made not alone by those who were unfriendly to Mr. Beecher, but even by those who were friendly to him. It was stated that the charges were to be investigated by the members of this church, and if so, how was it possible that the members of such committee could be otherwise than Mr. Beecher's friends. [Applause.] The charge went on to say he lived here amid this church, and they wanted him. The members of Plymouth Church wanted nothing they believed to be unworthy of them. It is very clear that the members of this committee have done their duty. Every one in the large congregation to-night assembled is a friend of Mr. Beecher—a personal friend of his. If they met him either in public or in private they loved and wanted him. They sympathized with him in the grave attitude he was called upon to assume in the investigation in reference to the charges respecting his good name. I have listened to this report attentively throughout, and I am convinced—I am satisfied—that this congregation will bear me out in the assertion that this committee have so far subdued their prejudice, and controlled their ideas before giving forth to the public the opinion which resulted from the investigation which they had taken such pains to bring to its present termination. Their entire idea was that in any and all circumstances justice should be done. They have gone as far and done as much, as their report will show, as could be done under the circumstances. They have summoned before them every witness that has been named to them. They have examined every witness carefully and diligently, and have received and noted all the evidence that has been offered. What more could have been done, let me ask, under the circumstances? [A voice—"Nothing more," and applause.] Having, as I said before, so far divested themselves of their prejudices they have given us their report, which we can now accept, and which the world can accept as the final solution of the whole matter. I congratulate them, Sir; I congratulate you, Sir, (addressing the Moderator,) in reference to the manner in which this work has been done. I refer, of course, to the appreciation of the way in which they have done it. But, Sir, our business now is not with the committee, but with their work. They have submitted to us their report. They have been placed in this position as judges, and have rendered their verdict according to the evidence, and now we are in turn called upon to render our verdict. We are to pass on the work which they have submitted to us, and I, Sir, now desire to express my views of the momentousness of the occasion and of the way in which this has been and should be done. The committee have taken into consideration everything they should have taken, and the report read to-night has proven to us the glorious character of the work which has been accomplished.

At this stage of the proceedings there was a slight interruption at the left side of the platform, where it was afterward discovered Mr. Moulton and some of his friends were.] The speaker went on to say: I simply wish to say that we are a church called upon to express our verdict. If there are any in this church who have no distinct views in reference to this report, I bespeak for them. I think, Sir, I may promise them in your name that our guiltless Pastor has passed through a trying ordeal, instigated by his foes. [At this stage of the proceedings the speaker was interrupted by a voice calling, "Question, question!"] To my mind, this report will be accepted by all as perfectly irresistible.

The speaker then continued amid considerable interruption, his voice being occasionally drowned in the clamor in which cheers from Mr. Beecher's friends, and hisses from the Moulton side of the house were intermixed. He, however, added, "I trust that all the members of Rev. Mr. Beecher's congregation repose perfect faith in him still, and will do so during the valuable years in which he shall be spared to minister to us. When his vacation shall be ended, when he shall come back to us refreshed in body and in mind, then, in this place, so true to him and to us, I trust he shall again appear to ornament the pulpit he has so long adorned, and as it never has been adorned before, or probably never will again."

REMARKS OF PROF. RAYMOND.

Prof. Raymond next spoke. He said: Mr. Moderator—My friend, Henry Ward Beecher, has been charged with a crime black enough in itself if it were committed by an ordinary layman, but when such a charge is brought against a clergyman of world-wide fame and celebrity, then it becomes doubly serious and grave in the public view. The crime is one of an aggravated and unquestionably serious character. The reverend gentleman was charged not only with the crime of adultery, but with betraying the confidence of a friend; also with a horrible blasphemy as some would seem to think from the testimony taken before the committee, wherein he denied solemnly his guilt, and sealing his denial with the solemnity of a judicial oath. These crimes culminating in perjury is what the Pastor of Plymouth Church is charged with having committed. This is no hour for weighing very delicately the distinctions of words or the gradations of crime. There is weight enough in one scale to make the other kick the beam. This is the way in which the present case has to be viewed. We have to judge between the man who charges and the man who denies them. This is just what we are about to do. If any one here in this church—if any man or woman doubts to-day whether Mr. Beecher is guilty, I would invite him or them to carefully weigh the testimony, but more particularly the decision of the committee. I don't believe, from the universal opinion of the committee, that any further trial is needed to convince any one man, woman or child in the room of the innocent and stainless character of their Pastor. Of course it is with all a matter of choice as to the opinion they may form, or have formed. I ought to add that in all this whole mass of evidence which has been presented before this committee, part of which has been rolled upon the public, there is not a line that dissipates Mr. Beecher's story, with the single exception of the verbal evidence of two parties in the case, and the written evidence of a third party, which matter the committee report has so ably discussed before. As I suppose many of you already know I am the only man in the Plymouth Church, or in the United States to-day not a member of the church, and not a lawyer before the committee, who happens to know all about it. [Laughter and applause.] In consequence of the fact that I am not a lawyer, or a member of the committee, I claim your attention for a few minutes. I would not stand here to-night to speak my views alone. I had a chance to do so last week, and when I was speaking five minutes I found I was standing up for Plymouth Church. I didn't want to allude to outside matters in prayer a week ago, as I knew these matters were intelligible to you. What is the evidence against Henry Ward Beecher in this case? It consisted of alleged combinations of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, and the alleged combinations of Mrs. Tilton with several other parties, and also the addressing by her of letters to several parties. These combinations altogether grew out finally of letters which were written by her to other parties, and by them brought to Henry Ward Beecher. Now what is the story of the combination of Mrs. Tilton with her husband? It is this: On the 3d of July, 1870, she made a detailed confession of her criminality in relation to Henry Ward Beecher. It was a forced confession. Mr. Tilton was, of course, very indignant with Mr. Beecher on the 3d of July, 1870, and I think he should have been more indignant at his failure to convince his wife of her adultery with a minister. At this portion of his speech the speaker read several letters which he said were never known to the outside world, and he now read and produced them for the first time. The letter Mrs. Tilton had supposed to have been burned or destroyed, but was accidentally and mysteriously preserved. It showed the infidelity of the husband, Theodore Tilton, and was taken and preserved by the servant, Elizabeth Turner, who one day found her mistress senseless and unconscious, after having been fearfully abused by Mr. Tilton. Other letters read had reference to the infidelity of Theodore Tilton and his alleged free-love proclivities.

In reference to the objection that Mr. Beecher should have explained his letters, the speaker said the charge was of such a grave character that it required reasonable time to give a perfect answer. He continued: Take this objection in the spirit of it. I will give a very simple explanation, which has been given before, but not so pointedly as I will put it. I cannot give it better than to quote from an article which appeared in the New-York *Nation*. (The quotation stated that the great thing for Mr. Beecher to do from the beginning, and what everybody was saying he should do, was to give an explanation of the letters from which Mr. Tilton quoted in his statement.) The speaker continued: Mr. Beecher did not get these letters in any other form than Mr. Tilton had put them, or, in other words, it was entirely impossible for him to explain them before he did. Having no copies of these letters, he had to wait until the evidence was put into his hands containing the letters which he was expected to explain. And as the fashion of the evening is first to quote and then criticise, I will quote from Mr. Shearman. Mr. Raymond then referred to a statement made by Mr. Shearman, in which he said it would have been a great disaster for Mr. Beecher to have made a statement and depend upon Mr. Moulton as the man who would confirm his statement. Mr. Beecher, continued the speaker, had done it before and would have done it again. Mr. Beecher referred men who had spoken to him of the case before to Francis Moulton, and Francis Moulton poisoned their minds with infamous lies.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

Mr. Moulton—You are a liar, Sir; you are a liar. [Cries of "Put him out," and confusion.]

Chairman—Gentlemen, please come to order.

Mr. Moulton—You dare not put me out. You can't do it.

Rev. S. B. Halliday—No; let him sit and hear. [Cheers.]

Mr. Moulton—You dare not put me out; you dare not do it. [Hisses and great confusion.]

Rev. Mr. Halliday (imploringly)—Brethren, brethren; let him keep his seat. [Cries of "No."]

Mr. Moulton—Yes; I will keep my seat, whether you want me to or not.

Here the excitement was tremendous, and the whole congregation rose to their feet. There were repeated cries of "Put him out," and other demonstrations of hostility.

Mr. White—In the name of Plymouth Church. I request that any man who does not openly disturb the meeting shall be allowed to remain. [Cheers and cries of "Good."]

PROF. RAYMOND RESUMES.

Mr. Raymond, continuing, said that the supposed similarity which Mrs. Tilton recognized between her case and that of Catherine Gaunt did not imply adultery, the only adulterer being the husband of the woman, and not the woman herself. [Cheers.] It was alleged that Beecher stated to Moulton that a licentious life can be sanctified by prayer and blessed by heaven. Moulton said that himself and Mr. Beecher prayed over it, and did not think it was wrong. Moulton did think it was wrong, although the effect of the eloquent appeal made by Mr. Beecher must have shaken his notions of integrity upon that subject, for when one of these men charges upon the other the seduction of his wife, and he repudiates it, Mr. Moulton calls that a needless controversy. Now, gentlemen, said the speaker, a word more.

A voice—Hit him again. [Laughter.]

Mr. Raymond—A word or two on the subject of black-mailers.

Mr. Joe Howard—Give the black-mailer a shot.

Mr. Raymond—We are informed that a man cannot be black-mailed unless he knows it all the time. I don't think that is reasonable. People can be black-mailed by appealing to their finer feelings, and a man can be induced to give from generosity what threats could not extort from him. But here the question is purely and simply whether the parties who trafficked in this case against Mr. Beecher took any money. Tilton has confessed so much, and he can settle with Moulton his little bill of $350, which is still due. [Laughter.] So far as this farce is concerned, of Tilton not knowing where the money came from, I have no doubt whatever that a great deal of money did come from Moulton's own pocket to Tilton's own pocket. I give Mr. Moulton the credit of being one of the friends who supported Theodore Tilton. What is the matter between himself and Theodore I don't know, but it is evident, however, that Tilton's bank account is $20,000 better off for the slanders against Mr. Beecher, and the stories he has taken so much pains not to publish. [Laughter.] Beecher paid the money, and this incident reminds me of one in Dickens. Don't you recollect, in the story of *David Copperfield*, how Dora lost her favorite dog Jip? [Laughter.] Don't you recollect when Jip was advertised there came a boy who had no message but this: "I knows a dog and I wants a pound." [Laughter.] The pound was found and the day was forthcoming. So in this case Beecher paid the money, it was not said how or whether Tilton had received it, knowing whence it came, but the money was paid, and the dog appeared on the other side of the street craving "grace, mercy, and peace." Is it upon such offal and rubbish we are asked to condemn Mr. Beecher. Is it upon a mass of contradictory letters, garbled and exaggerated statements, lies, insinuations, and innuendoes, that we are to pause in our work as a Christian Church, and tear down our Pastor from his Christian pulpit, and wait our time for one moment. No, I say to you that his story is the cream of the evidence. It has given us the only straight clue through a mass of contradictions. It is satisfactory to me, and I believe to all good men. But you say I am an enthusiastic friend and admirer of Mr. Beecher. Just let me read you one letter, written by the President of Yale College:

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1874.

MY DEAR MR. BEECHER: I have been on the point of writing to you for the last few weeks, from time to time, to express my *unabated confidence* and my *increasing sympathy* for you in your great trial, but I have refrained, knowing that you were too much occupied to listen to anything but necessary advice.

But I have just read your statement, and am more than satisfied with it. It would be a slight thing to say that I believe it to be true. I do not read for myself, but for the world at large. I believe it will be accepted as true by all except the sons of Belial, and those who have been committed against you in decided partisanship.

More than this, I think that it will secure you the warm sympathy of multitudes whom you have not reached, or only slightly before this, and that you will be held in higher honor than ever for integrity of purpose and generosity of self-sacrifice, and that your example, while it will teach discretion from your weakness, will enforce in a manifold more impressive way the dignity and strength of a willingness to suffer in silence that others might be spared. I believe the Lord will make your latter days better than in the beginning, (as is said of Job,) and if you are willing to stop doing twice as any mortal should attempt, your pulpit and pastoral influence will be more blessed than ever. Most affectionately your friend,

NOAH PORTER.

One word more and I shall be done. I hear a voice which says, How about the pistol?

Mr. Moulton—Yes, how about it?

Mr. Raymond—It is one of the things that I got up to talk about. With regard to the pistol I have to say just this: It is not pretended by Mr. Beecher, nor so far as I have seen asserted by Mr. Moulton, that any threat was offered to Mr. Beecher at the interview when a certain paper was given up by him. It is not pretended by Mr. Beecher that the pistol was shown as a threat, or that under its influence he did anything. His story decidedly corroborates that view of the case, and the other view has not yet been presented. The significance of the pistol is just this—that it reveals the character of the man who goes to call on a minister with a pistol. [Cheers.] The only question which here arises is, How could any man of sense prosecute an acquaintance begun in that way into a firm and warm friendship? Beecher loved those sinners over whom Heaven rejoiceth, and Moulton came as a repentant sinner. I have loved him from my youth. He baptized me, married me, and prayed over the graves of my children; and how can I be blamed for not chiding but loving him?

Let the young men who have been safely led to the light and success of moral virtue under his guidance answer me—old men after whose troubles he has freed you. Answer me, mothers, from whose lips have you received words of comfort and consolation in your trials? Answer me, men of Brooklyn, who are jealous of his fame—even this nation that is proud of him yet? [Applause.] This wide world, in whose firmament he shall shine like a star—yea, answer me, angels of Heaven, if I do not speak for all good men when I say God bless him! and keep him! The storm is almost over, for the worst of it is past; but if so, the sky has been seen, and there falls the clear shining of the sun. I know that in these deep waters he (Mr. Beecher) has been sustained by everlasting arms; but I know that it must be a comfort to him and to his brave wife who was bowed down. I know it must be a comfort to him and to Mrs. Beecher, whose head has been bowed with him in slander, to know that this church was true—never gave up its faith in the power of innocence. Now we have no cause to fear; now it is easy to be brave. But come what will, we will stand by the man who has so nobly stood for us. We know him; we love him better than we loved him before. We will trust him to the end. And what God has put together let no man and no pair of men, and no conspiracy of men, attempt to put asunder. "The foundation of God standeth sure; having this seal, the Lord knoweth who are His." Mr. Raymond concluded amid the warmest demonstrations of applause.

SPEECH OF MR. WHITE.

Mr. White was then loudly called upon to address the meeting. In coming forward he said that he hoped the congregation would excuse him from further labor. On behalf of the committee he said he thought he could say for all of them that they had said all they had to say. They had devoted a great amount of their time to the investigation of the case. They had presented their report, and now it became the duty of the members of the church to pronounce upon it. The resolutions were then put to the meeting and were adopted amid the greatest enthusiasm.

THE VOTE.

Rev. Mr. Halliday then called for a standing vote, and the entire congregation stood up. Mr. Moulton alone remained seated. All those who were opposed to the adoption of the resolutions were then called upon to rise.

MR. MOULTON DISSENTS.

Mr. Moulton at once rose to his feet, and remained standing for several minutes, looking calmly around the church, while he was met on every side with loud manifestations of disapprobation. During the time Mr. Moulton remained standing under the pulpit a scene of indiscribable confusion ensued. He was hissed and hooted and subjected to all manner of opprobium, but did not evince the slightest discomposure.

Mr. Gilbert moved "That the hearty thanks of this church are hereby tendered to Messrs. Sage, Claflin, Cleveland, Storrs, Winslow, and White, for their untiring labors as Committee of Investigation, and for the fidelity and impartiality with which they have performed their duties; and also to Messrs. B. F. Tracy and John L. Hill for their faithful and gratuitous services to the committee." In proposing the resolutions, Mr. Gilbert took occasion to say that the report of the committee was one which they could all stand by. If they had brought in any other verdict upon what was called evidence—if they had brought in a verdict of guilty, not only the church, but the right-minded, thinking people of America would have pronounced it a false verdict. The sentiment he thus expressed was heartily applauded.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and all loudly voted in its favor except Mr. Moulton, who stood up and said "No."

ANOTHER SCENE.

It was quite evident that Moulton was thirsting for an opportunity to make a speech, and expected the privilege would be accorded to him. He repeatedly stood up with the intention of addressing the audience, but the storm of hisses and similar demonstrations with which he was greeted convinced him that he would not be heard. The confusion was general, and in its midst the Moderator called for the singing of the doxology, which effectually stopped all further discussion, and the proceedings terminated.

MOULTON IMPERILED.

At the conclusion of the proceedings Mr. Moulton, guarded by several policemen, withdrew with difficulty from the church through the doorway on the left of the pulpit. He was immediately recognized and hissed by the excited crowd. Several individuals cried, "Lay him out," "Give it to him," while others raised their fists and canes menacingly, and vainly endeavored to break through the guard of policemen. On reaching the sidewalk, Mr. Moulton, who appeared quite unexcited at this demonstration against him, deliberately entered his carriage, which was in waiting.

A man who is supposed to have been Capt. Bowen, of the Second Precinct, jumped upon the step, and the vehicle was driven at a fast rate of speed in the direction of Mr. Moulton's house in Remsen street. The crowd followed it, yelling, about three squares, but eventually gave up the chase and returned to the vicinity of the church, where the majority of the vast assemblage lingered for about half an hour after the closing of the church doors, discussing the whole affair, and giving vent to expressions of satisfaction at the report of the committee and the remarks of the several speakers.

THE PRESIDENT.

AT MATHA'S VINEYARD.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 28.—The festivities at Vineyard Grove last evening were the most imposing ever witnessed on the island. President Grant and other distinguished guests were taken in carriages to Oak Bluffs, where the annual illumination and pyrotechnic display had been deferred for this occasion. The Bluffs were magnificently brilliant, and the President, who viewed the scene from the tower of Dr. H. A. Tucker's cottage, was highly pleased. Some of the rockets were seen from the highland in this city. Later in the evening Mrs. Grant gave a reception in Rev. Dr. Tiffany's cottage. The President, after supper, called upon Alderman Collins, of Cambridge, whose tent had been gayly decorated for the occasion.

The President left the Vineyard this morning for Nantucket, Hyannis, and Provincetown, and will return in the evening. The arrangements for his visit to John M. Forbes, at Naushon, are again changed. He will go there to-morrow morning and return to Vineyard Grove in the evening, and remain at the latter place on Sunday. On Monday he will return to Newport, via this city, remaining here several hours.

AT PROVINCETOWN.

PROVINCETOWN, Cape Cod, Aug. 28.—President Grant and party made a brief visit here this afternoon, and were welcomed by a committee of reception and a great gathering of residents of the Cape. Salutes were fired, bells rung, and many buildings gaily decorated. At Nantucket the party were received with great enthusiasm. They were driven through the streets in carriages, concluding with a collation at the Ocean House. Postmaster Jewell made a speech from the balcony. At South Dunns, Hyannis, and other towns where the train stopped the people gathered *en masse* and cheered the President with heartiness. The party returned to Vineyard Bluffs to-night, and will be the guests of Dr. Tiffany over Sunday.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The President instead of being the guest of Dr. Tiffany over Sunday, as before announced, will, to-morrow, proceed to Nashon Island, as the guest of Mr. J. M. Forbes, thence returning to the Vineyard. On Sunday he will be at the Sea View House, and visit the camp-meeting, where Bishop Haven will officiate.

ARRIVAL OF A STEAM-SHIP.

The steam-ship China, Gill, from Liverpool Aug. 18, via Queenstown 19th, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

THE KENTUCKY DISTURBANCES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 28.—Col. W. L. Clarke, who commanded the State troops at Lancaster, yesterday withdrew sixty-eight men and went to Sparta, whence he will march to Owenton to sustain Judge McNamara's court in the prosecution of offenders. Walker Russell's party waited to surrender to the Federal commander. William Smoot was sent to Owenton in charge of the Sheriff and a posse to-day.

THE MENNONITE EMIGRANTS.

MONTREAL, Canada, Aug. 28.—A large number of Mennonite emigrants arrived here this morning and proceeded West.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CITY THEATRES.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Judicious pruning and compression have vastly improved Mr. Daly's play, "What Should She Do?" so that it has become one of the most effective witnessed in this City for some time. Its setting and style of production were all that could have been desired at the outset, and certainly the parts could not have been intrusted to more competent artists. Therefore, with the amendments applied by the management since the opening night, the drama is a powerful one, and likely to have a prosperous run. To-day, at 1:30 o'clock, the first matinée will take place.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The reception which has been accorded to "Jane Eyre," at the Union Square Theatre, is essentially of that kind which almost invariably waits upon a play of merit. Public appreciation it could claim from the beginning, but the force and stability of that appreciation are best shown by its advancement. There was a large auditory and a rightly appreciative one on the first night of its representation, but the attendance has since so increased that it now reaches the proportion of audiences during a successful Winter season. Although "Jane Eyre," as presented on the opening night, was so well put upon the stage, and so well acted as to be susceptible of but little improvement, still some trifling imperfections have been amended. Mr. Robinson's excellent portraiture of *Lord Rochester* exhibited, perhaps, a little too prominently some of the rougher aspects of that character, but now these have been toned down and mellowed into fairer proportions. All the indications at present are in favor of the presumption that "Jane Eyre" will hold the stage during the entire of the preliminary season, and that, did other engagements permit, it would run far into the regular season of the theatre.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

It would appear that "Belle Lamar" is hardly potent enough to run the seven weeks originally intended, and so on the evening of Monday, Sept. 8, it will give way to the ill-starred Thomas Otway's fine tragedy, "Venice Preserved." The tragedy has recently undergone revision by Mr. Boucicault, and it will be presented with such emendations and alterations as he may have made. A strong cast is promised, which will include Mr. John McCullough as *Pierre*, Mr. J. B. Ward as *Jaffier*, and Miss Katherine Rogers Randolph as *Belvidera*. Its revival will also be accompanied by new music, costumes, and scenery. It will be produced under the supervision of Mr. Boucicault, who is at present superintending the rehearsals, which take place daily.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

The Theatre Comique fulfills certain conditions of a variety theatre which should commend it to the wide favor of the public. The necessity for variety entertainments in a large community where tastes are very diverse is obvious, and therefore it is a matter of importance that such entertainments should be the best of their kind, and free from objectionable features which are calculated either to taint the public morals or foster coarse instincts. The management of the Theatre Comique appears to be guided by such considerations in providing amusement for the patrons of the establishment. People who would consider it rather a discipline than a pleasure to sit out the more æsthetic and pretentious performances of the principal theatres can here enjoy a very pleasant entertainment of great variety, and one the amusement of which is not tainted by any coarse and demoralizing influences. Ladies may visit the house, taking children with them, and no offense will be done to their sensibilities. The house itself is pleasant and cheerful, it is orderly and well managed, and meets in a decidedly satisfactory way the requirements of a good variety theatre. The programme is changed every week, and the services of the best performers in their respective specialties are always secured. During the past week the programme has been very ample, and has secured the unbounded applause of the visitors to the house. "The Coal Heaver's Revenge" is the title of the leading attraction. It is not of the melodramatic or blood-thirsty order, as at first glance might be supposed, but, on the contrary, is a merry sketch, full of fun, and provocative of the heartiest laughter. Miss Kate O'Connor follows with Irish comic songs, archly and cleverly sung, and then two very clever performers in their line, Wayne and Lovely, vary the entertainment with what are best described in the words of the bills as "acrobatic songs and dances." A very laughable sketch with the title "Dutch Justice," which takes the form of a burlesque on a court scene, next claims the applause of the audience, and receives it in no stinted measure. Mr. D. L. Morris, who is responsible for this brisk piece of amusement, appears as a character bearing the not quite euphonious appellation of *Hans Vonstratchenheimer*, and is the source of unlimited amusement. A banjo solo and ballad brings out Mr. George Coes. Miss Kitty O'Neill executes a very pretty character dance, and the McFadden Family represent, with great sprightliness, the eccentricities of an Irish household. The other entertainments are of a piece with these—all of them mirth-provoking, and none objectionable. The comic pantomime "Robert Macaire" brings the entertainment to a conclusion, and sends the audience away in the best of spirits. New attractions are in preparation for the coming week, the principal of which is a specialty by Miss Ada Laurent, in which she appears in eight distinct characters, and illustrates seven different styles of dancing. There are matinée performances at the Theatre Comique every Wednesday and Saturday.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

The Metropolitan is another of those theatres which cater for a wide class of the community, and it certainly furnishes abundant and various fare for its patrons. It is accordingly one of the best attended houses in the City. The efforts of the management on the one side are reciprocated by a pleased and generous public on the other, who are not niggard in their contributions toward a favorite establishment, nor stinted in their applause of the performers. Therefore, the enterprise goes along successfully, manager and clients perfectly understanding each other. The changes of programme are very frequent, and satiety is not one of the evils of which the frequenters of the Metropolitan complain. Some sixteen or seventeen items make up an entertainment which takes in nearly every shade of variety, and meets the most opposite views of its satisfied patrons. First of all is a farce, which bears the ludicrous appellation of "Oh Yes, or The Lost Child." It is of the pleasantest kind, and elicits the hearty laughter of the audience. A pathetic ballad by Charley Benedict follows next in order, and then Miss Alice Somers changes matters to a livelier measure by her dashing clog-dances. She calls herself the "champion lady clog-dancer," and she seems to have pretty well established her claim to the title. A concertina fantasia by Mr. Lyston Graham exhibits a great deal of executive skill, and then a series of popular songs and dances are introduced by Messrs. Hurley and Marr, who are very clever performers. Harry Sheldon evokes a great deal of interest by his Japanese games. William Horace Bent sings some amusing comic songs, and Prof. Davis accomplishes marvelous results with his troupe of trained dogs. The character songs sung by Miss Alecia Jourdan are of quite a dashing and entertaining kind. After an unusually amusing Ethiopian farce, bearing the title of "A Quiet Family," Miss Alice Somers again varies the entertainment with songs and dances, and Mr. Lyston Graham, abandoning the concertina, appears in the character of a prestidigitateur, in which he is eminently successful. So the changes are rung all through the performance, and the people are pleased, and the management perfectly satisfied with the pecuniary results of the enterprise. The Metropolitan, like the Theatre Comique, has matinée performances on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

GAS EXPLOSION IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A LARGE NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 28.—At 8 o'clock this evening an explosion of gas took place in Brennan & Son's dry goods store, on State street. All the large plate-glass windows were blown to atoms in the front and rear, and the damage is very extensive in that way, and to the goods in the basement the injury by water is slight. A leak of gas had been noticed in a street-lamp in front of the store, on the walk, and perhaps a hundred persons had gathered to see what was the trouble. The explosion swept them all into the street, and a large number were injured, cut with glass and burned. The drug stores were soon filled with the wounded, and physicians were soon engaged in attending them. One man is reported seriously injured.

POOL SELLING ON THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 28.—The feature for the races to-morrow is the great steeple-chase, for which there are four entries, viz.: Blind Tom, Vesuvius, Electric and Tabitha. They sold this evening in the pools as follows:

Blind Tom	$105	Electric	$46
Vesuvius	161	Tabitha	25

The other pools were as follows: For the Consolation Purse, one and a half miles:

B. F. Carver	$170	Mollie Darling	$66
Stockwood	160	Mary Constant	34
Limestone	105	Wizard	16

For mile heats:

Marmion	$80	Erastus Corning	$56
Mollie Darling	50	The field	14
Julius Colt	54		

The pool selling on the first two days of the extra meeting exceeded $55,000. This does not include the French mutual pools. Buyers were cautious to-night, evidently holding back for to-morrow.

ARE YOU RIGHT SURE THAT YOU ARE SO PHYSICALLY CONSTITUTED AS TO BE EXEMPT FROM ALL ATTACKS OF CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHEA, OR DYSENTERY? IF NOT, IT WOULD BE PRUDENT TO PROVIDE YOURSELF WITH DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, A SAFE MEDICINE FOR THESE AFFECTIONS, AND A SURE CURATIVE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BOWELS, IN EITHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS.—*Advertisement.*

"A DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION—ONLY TOO SHORT."—This is what a gentleman wrote on the scroll of Dr. Colton in the Cooper Institute, after having eighteen teeth and stumps extracted with the gas. His scroll number is 75,886.—*Mail.—Advertisement.*

Use BURNETT'S KALLISTON after sea-bathing. Its effect relieves the disagreeable action of salt water and the sun.—*Advertisement.*

Nothing can Shake
the confidence of the public in SOZODONT, as a preserver and beautifier of the teeth.
They believe in the absolute wholesomeness of its fragrant vegetable materials. Hence its ever-increasing popularity.

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D. S. S. SAMMIS.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

HOLMES—COATES.—Thursday, Aug. 27, at St. Matthew's Church, Philadelphia, by the Pastor, Rev. W. M. Baum, D. D., EDMUND W. HOLMES, of New-York, to ANNA KEEN, daughter of the late Jacob B. Coates, of Philadelphia.

MACMILLAN—MEAD.—On Thursday, Aug. 27, 1874, at the residence of the bride's father, Orange, N. J., by Rev. G. W. Macmillan, of New-Chicago, Kansas, G. W. MACMILLAN, Jr., to JULIA A., daughter of Walter Mead, Esq.

DIED.

BEUNIE.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 26, Miss ANNIE E. BEUNIE, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral (this day,) Saturday, at 1 o'clock from the South Baptist Church, 25th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOPER.—At Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, GEORGE HERBERT, second son of John H. and Elizabeth W. Cooper, aged 14 years, 2 months, and 8 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 80 West 47th st. this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 29, at 2 o'clock.

DURBIN.—On Friday, Aug. 28, MARGARET C. DURBIN, wife of Rev. J. P. Durbin.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 219 West 23d st., on Monday, 31st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

GARRISH.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, the 26th inst., ARIET SUYDAM, wife of the late Michael Garrish, in the 91st year of her age, mother of Dr. John P. Garrish, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Richmond, No. 27 Paterson st., on Saturday, Aug. 29, inst. Funeral services at the First Reformed Church, Neilson st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

GRIFFEN.—At Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., 8th month, 27th, 1874, at the residence of her son-in-law, R. Mott Underhill, SARAH L. GRIFFEN, widow of Moses Griffen, in the 87th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on Seventh Day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Purchase First Day (Sunday) for interment. Carriages will meet the arrival of the 10:35 train from New-York at Mt. Kisco.

HAWES.—At Wrentham, Mass., Aug. 21, 1874, GEO. E. HAWES, of this City, aged 64 years.

HOYT.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, 27th inst., RUFUS HOYT, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. John's Church, Stamford, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OWENS.—On Friday, Aug. 28, JOHN M. OWENS, in the 45th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 40 Lewis st., on Sunday, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock.

REHORN.—At Purchase, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, CAROLINE WORRALL, relict of the late Frederick Rehorn, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 50th st., near 2d av., on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Remains will be interred at Green-Wood.

☞ Tennessee papers please copy.

ROOT.—At Chatham, N. Y., on the 28th inst., MARY ADELAIDE HARPER, daughter of R. C. and Mary F. H. Root, in the twenty-fourth year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 46 East 49th st., on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

ROGERS.—Suddenly, at her residence, Jersey City Heights, on Friday, 28th inst., JENNIE L., wife of Wm. Edgar Rogers, and daughter of the late Crowell Martin, of New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHANCK.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 26, at Long Branch, CLIFFORD HAND, only son of Andrew H. and Georgianna Schanck, aged 8 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock, from No. 30 Irving place.

SALTUS.—At Morristown, N. J., on the 27th inst., MINNIE SANFORD, wife of Nicholas Saltus, of Brooklyn, and only surviving daughter of Rollin Sanford.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry st., Brooklyn, near Pierrepont st.

TRUSS.—At McEwen's Hotel, Albany, N. Y., Aug 27, after months of painful illness, JEMIMA, wife of Mark Truss.

The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment on arrival of People's Line steam-boat, foot of Canal st., at 11 A. M., Sunday, 30th inst., without further notice.

WHELEN.—In Baltimore, on the 21st. inst., ACELIE TOGNO, wife of Edward S. Whelen, Jr.

Interred at Philadelphia on the 24th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HOUSE AS A FREE GIFT TO EVERY sixty-fourth purchaser of a lot in Garden City Park.—646 lots, from $150 to $300 each, payable $5 or $10 monthly, (without interest,) and ten two-story dwellings now being erected, to be distributed by drawings on next Christmas Eve among those who have purchased the lots. No extra cost. No chance to lose, but ten chances to receive a present of a dwelling. Come at 9 o'clock any morning and accompany the agent to see the property free of expense. Free excursion every Sunday by special train at 9:30 A. M., returning at 12:15 noon. All lots are good, but choice of location can be had by applying at once. Maps and free tickets at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York. Inclose stamp for map.

A. T. STEWART'S GARDEN CITY.—A special Sunday train on the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad will leave 34th st., East River, at 11:45 A. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 M. for Garden City and Hempstead, stopping at Flushing Central Junction only. Returning, will leave Hempstead at 3 P. M. and Garden City at 3:05 P. M.

This will give persons who wish to visit A. T. Stewart's Garden City a chance to do so and spend two and a half hours there.

The above takes effect Sunday, Aug. 30, 1874, and will be continued until further notice.

J. D. BURTON, Superintendent.

PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER.—J. J. Thomas, of the *Cultivator*, says: "We are able to report the result of seven years' trial with the Gothic Furnace, and those who are about to erect heating apparatus for next Winter's use will find this Furnace to possess the following excellent qualities: Cheapness, simplicity, durability, and efficiency. We have run it eight months on less than ten tons of coal; the castings are still good." ALEX. M. LESLEY,
Catalogue sent by request. 224 West 23d st., N. Y.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland and Chronic Affections (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty page 12mo. pamphlet, explaining, their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, will be sent free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Letters from restored patients pronounced incurable.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 29, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M. and 12:30 P. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE TIMES OF TO-MORROW WILL CONTAIN A NEW STORY WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR ITS COLUMNS BY MR. DUTTON COOK, AUTHOR OF "YOUNG MR. NIGHTINGALE," AND OTHER POPULAR TALES, ENTITLED:

THE STORY OF DR. MORSHEAD.
THE STORY OF DR. MORSHEAD.
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THE STORY OF DR. MORSHEAD.
THE STORY OF DR. MORSHEAD.
THE STORY OF DR. MORSHEAD.

In addition to the story, THE TIMES of to-morrow will contain, among others, the following articles prepared expressly for its columns:

A FOUL CONSPIRACY.—ROBERT HAWKINS' TRIAL FOR FELONY.

WHERE ACTORS ARE BURIED.—THE RESTING PLACES OF THE VETERANS OF THE STAGE.

JOHN WESLEY.—THE GREAT PREACHER AND HIS WOMANKIND.

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FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
I.
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN.
By AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., M. D.

Volume V. Special Senses; Generation. 8vo, cloth, $4 50.

"The present volume completes the task, begun eleven years ago, of preparing a work, intended to represent the existing state of physiological science, as applied to the functions of the human body. The kindly reception which the first four volumes have received has done much to sustain the author in an undertaking the magnitude of which he has appreciated more and more as the work has progressed.

In the fifth and last volume an attempt has been made to give a clear account of the physiology of the special senses and generation, a most difficult and delicate undertaking. * * *

Finally, as regards the last, as well as the former volumes, the author can only say that he has spared neither time nor labor in their preparation; and the imperfections in their execution have been due to deficiency in ability and opportunity. He indulges the hope, however, that he has written a book which may assist his fellow-workers, and interest not only the student and practitioner of medicine, but some others who desire to keep pace with the progress of Natural Science."—*Extracts from Preface.*

II.
CLINICAL LECTURES
ON
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.
By WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M. D.
Reprinted, edited, and the histories of the cases prepared, with notes, by
T. M. B. CROSS, M. D.
1 vol., 8vo, cloth. Price, $3 50.

The following clinical lectures were delivered at the New-York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, and at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, by Prof. Wm. A. Hammond, and I have collected them with the hope that they might serve to add something to the clinical literature of nervous diseases.

D. A. & CO. have recently published:

PHYSIOLOGY, FOR PRACTICAL USE. Edited by JAS. HINTON, M. D. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $2 25.

HEALTH AND EDUCATION. By Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, Canon of Westminster. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. Price $1 75.

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EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

A military school will be opened at Clinton, N. Y., next month.

Dr. Henry H. Tucker has accepted the Chancellorship of the University of Georgia.

The amount of the State School Fund for Georgia for the present year is $265,000.

A new grammar school building, to cost $60,000, is being erected at Manchester, N. H.

Rev. Geo. H. Patterson has reconsidered his determination to resign the Presidency of De Veaux College, N. Y.

Ezra S. Carr, Professor of Agriculture in the University of California, has been removed for neglect of duty, as is alleged.

Union University, Schenectady, numbers in its Senior Class, 46; Junior Class, 43; Sophomore Class, 32; Freshman Class, 39; total, 160.

The Finance Committee of the Elizabeth, N. J., Board of Education report the expenditures for the past six months at $10,039 19.

Miss Ellen M. Soule, daughter of Rev. Mr. Soule, of Sing Sing, has been elected Dean of the Woman's College at Evanston. Miss Soule will also fill the chair of French in the North-western University.

The Kintergarten school system has been introduced into Kalamazoo, and a school will be duly opened, Sept. 7, by Misses Mary and Clara Conover, daughters of Rev. J. F. Conover. A primary school, on the Froebel system, is to be attached to the Kintergarten of the Misses Conover.

The Auburn Theological Seminary will open Wednesday, Sept. 2. Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., will be inaugurated Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology, Thursday evening, Sept. 3. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. S. G. Brown, D. D., President of Hamilton College, and Prof. Johnson.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary at Philadelphia will be held in the Seminary building on Thursday, Sept. 3, 1874. A resident chaplain is to be elected, and arrangements are to be made for the prosecution of a plan to secure funds to return the amounts borrowed from the Endowment Fund.

The outlook for the coming year at Dartmouth is said to be good. There are to be several new teachers, among them Prof. Arthur S. Hardy, who has just returned from a year's residence and study in Europe. He takes the chair of Civil Engineering in the scientific department. The College receives $10,000 from the will of the late Jeremiah Kingman, Esq., of Barrington, N. H.

The relatives and friends of Edgar A. Poe decline the offer of George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, to erect a monument over his remains, preferring that any memorial should be that proposed by the teachers and public school officials and other admirers of the deceased poet in Baltimore, and for which a considerable sum has been for some times in the hands of the proper committee.

The School Commissioners of Suffolk County, N. Y., give notice that a competitive examination for the State scholarship in Cornell University will be held at the Court-house in Riverhead on the 31st inst. School Commissioner Lincoln, of the First Assembly District of Queens County, will hold examinations for the same purpose at his office in Glen Cove on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week.

Teachers' Institutes are to be held in Michigan, as follows:

At Central Lake, Antrim County, Aug. 31.
At Hadley, Lapeer County, Sept. 7.
At Ludington, Mason County, Sept. 21.
At Traverse City, Grand Traverse County, Sept. 28.
At Monroe, Monroe County, Oct. 5.
At Caro, Tuscola County, Oct. 12.
At Decatur, Van Buren County, Oct. 19.

The salaries of the public school teachers of San Francisco have been increased. The Principal of the Boys' High School is to get $250 per month; special teacher of Latin and Greek, $175; special teacher of French and German $175; special teacher natural sciences Boys' High School, $200; Principal Girls' High School, $250; teachers of senior classes, $175; teachers of middle classes; $175; teachers of junior classes, $135; special teacher of French and German, $175, and special teacher of natural science Girls' High School, $200.

The prize offered by the late Hon. Richard Fletcher, of Boston, of $500 for the best essay on the importance of high attainments in Christian life, has been awarded to Rev. Daniel W. Faunce, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in the City of Concord, N. H. There were fifty-five competitors for the prize. It was open to writers in all parts of the country. The care of it was committed by the Judge in his will to the Trustees of Dartmouth College, the college having been made his residuary legatee. The Committee of Award were Rev. Alvah Hovey, D. D., Baptist; Rev. Joshua W. Wellman, D. D., Congregationalist, and Rev. Luther T. Townsend, D. D., Methodist. The successful essay is to be published.

Hon. Charles M. Runk has generously offered to donate to Muhlenberg College, Pennsylvania, the double block of ground inclosed by Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Gordon, and Liberty streets, Allentown, comprising an area of eight acres, under certain conditions, with all of which we are not acquainted. Among the conditions, however, is one that the college corporation shall commence the erection of suitable buildings on the grounds in the year 1875. The institution is to be placed on a more substantial and extensive basis, and a subscription list is being circulated to raise some $15,000 or $20,000 to assist in the erection of suitable buildings, provided the plan of the proposed removal is carried out.

On the 8th inst., the corner-stone of Central Tennessee College was laid. The new building is to be 52 feet wide by 90 in length, and four stories high above the basement, the whole to be surmounted by a cupola of very tasteful appearance, the design of the architect, John Lewis, Esq., of Edgefield. The material is to be brick, the windows furnished with the hoods of galvanized iron, and inside blinds. The two lower stories will be devoted mainly to school-rooms and school purposes, the two upper ones will be divided into dormitories, the whole to be heated by furnaces. The means for its erection have been in part secured by the Tennesseeans, who are now at home resting and practicing to start on another concert tour in September.

About forty of the prominent citizens of Bridgeport met at the Mayor's office in that city last week to take some action in regard to the establishment of an observatory in that city. Mayor Clarke presided, and Mr. G. C. Waldo acted as Secretary. Speeches favoring the project were made by Mayor Clarke, Capt. W. S. Edwards, Rev. E. W. Maxcy, Rev. H. G. Hinsdale, Rev. C. R. Palmer, and P. T. Barnum. Letters were read from Profs. Wright, Trowbridge, and Silliman, of Yale College, encouraging and commending the enterprise. Prof. Clarence Sterling also made a speech explaining to the meeting what he was willing to do. Other action was taken through the appointment of a committee.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of Illinois has issued a circular with reference to the rights of colored children in the public schools. He says that, according to the opinion of the Supreme Court, while School Directors and Boards of Education have large and discretionary powers in the management and control of their schools, they have no power to make class distinctions, nor to discriminate between scholars on account of their color, race, or social position. That the attempt to keep and maintain a separate school solely to instruct three or four colored children, when they can be accommodated in the schoolhouse with the other scholars of the district, can only be regarded as a fraud upon the tax-payers of the district, any one of whom has a right to interfere to prevent the public funds from being squandered in such a reckless, unauthorized manner.

The Salt Lake *Herald* says: "There was a meeting of the Regents of the University of Deseret last week, at which various committees were appointed and considerable business was transacted pertaining to the interests of that institution. The evident determination of the Chancellor and the Board of Regents is to make every necessary provision for the maintenance of a first-class institution. Competent teachers are now engaged, the University building and grounds will be placed in thorough repair, a comprehensive university library—to be kept open from 4 till 10 o'clock during every evening of the collegiate year—is also provided for, and new branches of education, including general and analytical chemistry, will be taught. It is the intention of the Regency to afford such facilities for [illegible]clude the necessity of sending our youth out of the country to be educated."

The prospectus of the Massachusetts State Normal School, located at Worcester, has just been issued. It gives the Board of Visitors as Hon. Henry Chapin, L.L. D., Rev. William Rice, A. M., Hon. Joseph White, L.L. D., and the Principal, E. Harlow Russell. The design of the institution is the thorough preparation of teachers for the public schools, and none will be admitted who do not intend to teach, and none will be encouraged to continue who do not show intelligence, aptitude, and enthusiasm for the work. The conditions of admission are that young gentlemen shall be seventeen years of age, and young ladies sixteen years of age, upon application. Candidates must present certificates of good character, must have good health, must promise a faithful observance of school regulations, and must declare their intention to complete the published course of study and training, and to engage in teaching after graduation. To such as intend to teach in the public schools of Massachusetts, whether residents of the State or not, tuition is free; those intending to teach in other States or in private schools are required to pay in advance $15 a term ($30 a year) for tuition. A fee of $2 a term in advance is required of each pupil to meet incidental expenses. The course of study extends through a period of two years, divided into terms of twenty weeks each, with daily sessions of not less than five hours, five days each week.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of Hillsdale College, Mich., took place 18th inst. Owing to the absence of President Durgin Prof. Ransom Dunn was called upon to fill his place, and gave a history of the college and its work. He referred to the beginning of the institution, about thirty years ago, at Spring Arbor, Jackson County. The Free Will Baptists, the denomination under whose control the college has been, having no denominational school, conceived the idea of starting first a sort of academy, which was established at Spring Arbor. This was first in a small wooden building, formerly used as a store. The success was such that they succeeded in raising the sum of $5,000, to be paid back to the donors in scholarship, and this enabled them to build what then seemed a large and commodious wooden building. Then they succeeded in procuring a charter from the State for a college, in which they were so prosperous that they determined to build a larger college in some more favorable locality. As a consequence, Hillsdale was selected, this county making them the most liberal offer, pledging them the sum of $37,000, and on the 4th day of July, 1853, the corner-stone of the college was laid. Their work has gone successfully on since that time. Although the denomination is small and comparatively poor, they have struggled on until their endowment now reaches the nominal sum of $150,000. The design of the college was to give a thorough classical and literary education to all classes, to gentlemen and ladies alike, and under the direction of thorough religious discipline. While it is under the control of the Free Baptist denomination no sectarian bias is allowed in their system.

At the meeting of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, at Batavia, N. Y., President Lord in his address gave some interesting facts. He said: "Institutions for the instruction of the blind have existed in Europe more than twice as long as in this country. It is now ninety years since the first attempt was made to educate the blind, by Valentine Hauey, a Frenchman, who, in 1784, invented the method of printing in raised letters. In that year, or in 1785, the first school for the blind was opened in Paris. The first in England was commenced in 1791; in Scotland, in 1793; one in Bristol in the same year, and one in London in 1799—making at least five institutions in Europe before the close of the last century. There are now in Europe more than one hundred establishments for their benefit, including asylums, hospitals, work-houses, and schools; but what proportion of them should be termed Institutions for the Education of the Blind I cannot affirm. The first schools in the United States were commenced in 1832. The work of instruction was begun in the New-York City Institution with three pupils on the 15th of March, 1832; on the 19th of May following three were added to this class, and the year 1832 closed with six pupils. Instruction was commenced in the New-England Institution at Boston with a class of six, in August, 1832; in the Pennsylvania Institution with four on the 27th of March, 1833; and in the Ohio Institution with five pupils on the 4th of July, 1837. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the association: William Chapin, President; W. D. Williams and W. H. Churchman, Vice Presidents; B. B. Huntoon, Recording Secretary; W. B. Wait, Corresponding Secretary; M. Anagnos, Secretary; W. B. Wait, A. D. Lord, J. M. Sturtevant, J. D. Parker, and F. D. Morrison, Executive Committee."

The Toronto (Canada) *Leader* says: "It is very frequently stated that Protestants and Roman Catholics in the Province of Quebec stand upon precisely the same footing in respect to education. But this is not so. Roman Catholic schools are so guarded by legal enactments, that they are made sectarian nurseries, absolutely and entirely under the control of the priesthood. Protestant sects have the privilege of sending their children to schools for which the law provides no such religious safeguards and which are not under the control and surveillance of the clergy of the different denominations. It is the old story—public schools for Protestants and sectarian schools for Roman Catholics. As a specimen of how the Roman Catholic privileges in respect of education are sustained by the law, we would quote from the Montreal *Herald* some of the principal additions made by Mr. Ouimet's new school law to previous provisions. "The privilege of providing education for children belongs by right of nature to their parents, they can confide this duty to professors, teachers, guardians, or any other persons whom they may choose. All the public schools in the province will belong exclusively either to the Roman Catholic or Protestant faith. The public schools called Roman Catholic are those which are under the direction or control of commissioners, trustees, principals, or other masters, directors, or Roman Catholic bodies. Those called Protestant are the public schools which are under the direction or control of similar institutions or Protestant officials. All literary, scientific, or other teachings that will be given in the Roman Catholic public schools will be in every particular in conformity with the doctrine and the directions of the Roman Catholic Church. No teacher, professor, lecturer, principal, or director of a Roman Catholic public school will be able to take possession of his charge without the authorization of the Roman Catholic Bishop, or chief diocesan, or cure or priest, nor continue his functions if such Bishop, chief diocesan, cure, or priest opposes. The Council of Public Instruction will select, or cause to be published, the books, maps, and globes, which will be employed to the exclusion of all others, in the schools under the control of the Commissioners or Trustees, having regard in the selection to the schools where instruction is given in French, and to those where instruction is given in English. Nevertheless this power shall not extend to the selection of books treating of religion or morals, which choice shall be made as provided by section 263; but the cure, priest, or minister will have the exclusive right of choosing the books that relate to religion and morals for the use of the schools attended by children of their religious belief."

It is proposed to establish a medical department in connection with the Central Turkey College, at Aintab. Dr. H. S. West, M. D., an American missionary physician, who has lived in Turkey for fifteen years, says: "With a population of more than 10,000,000, the country is almost entirely destitute of educated physicians. There are a few army physicians stationed at various military posts on account of the soldiers. These men receive an imperfect medical education at Constantinople, where there is a military medical school. The other medical practitioners are mostly Armenians who have never received any professional training, except to be initiated into a routine of practice employed by their ancestors for many generations back, consisting mostly of blood-letting and purging. These men are only found in the principal cities. In the hundreds and thousands of villages there are no medical practitioners whatever. There are no surgical practitioners except bone-setters, ignorant men and women who have learned from their ancestors to apply a bandage, but who have not the least knowledge of anatomy or any other science. There are also operators for cataract and other diseases of the eye, who travel the country; they perform the old operation of couching. These also are entirely destitute of education and know nothing of the eye. The midwives are rude, ignorant women." * * * "Such institutions should now be opened under Christian auspices. One has been already inaugurated at Beirut and is doing a good work; but that is for Syria and the Arabic-speaking population. No missionary physicians, with one or two exceptions, are now doing anything toward training students, and those who have been trained have been of necessity those who have had but little preliminary education and will not be able to communicate their knowledge to others. The college will furnish a permanent supply. Taking its candidates from the academical departments, where English as well as other needful studies are taught, it will train men not only to be physicians, but future teachers of medicine, and thus it will be a permanent institution for good through future generations." The following-named gentlemen have consented to act as the trustees of the funds raised for the college in America: 1. Ezra Farnsworth, Esq., Boston, Mass., President; 2. James M. Gordon, Esq., Boston, Mass., Treasurer; 3. N. G. Clark, D. D., Boston, Mass.; 4. R. H. Stearns, Esq., Boston, Mass.; 5. H. Lee Norris, Esq., Princeton, N. J.; 6. W. M. Taylor, D. D., New-York; 7. Noah Porter, D. D., New-Haven, Conn.; 8. W. H. Thomson, M. D., New-York.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BOATMEN ON THE HARLEM RIVER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is there no protection for boatmen? For the last four or five years the Harlem and Morrisania steamers have been a continual dread to boatmen that have vessels of 100 tons and less. The pilots of the said steamers well know the handiness of their craft, and use it to our discomfort and sorrow. It seems as if they try themselves in coming close along the docks at a rate of speed for which they are noted, making a larger sea than any of the Sound steamers, and causing our smaller craft to jump and roll more than if at sea. When in mid-stream they are like the Indians with their captives; for sport, they try to see how near they can come to them without hitting them, much to the discomfort of the Captain and crew of such vessels. But to-day the Harlem steamer Sylvan Glen, in trying at that game, made a miss shot, and ran into the schooner M. E. Wells, striking her forward, and cutting her nearly in two, causing her to fill with water, and, had she been laden with coal instead of wood, she would have gone down before the steamer could have backed clear of her, which she did, and went on about her business, leaving the schooner and crew to their fate, as though they were so many dogs instead of men, as good, if not far superior, to the pilots of the Glen. This is only one case out of many. The damage they cause us in one year in the parting of fasts, smashing of yawl-boats, breaking of davits, &c., if fully known, would be surprising, even to the companies themselves. Can they not be made to be more careful, and to travel at a lesser rate of speed?

ARAMINTA.

PIER NO. 40 EAST RIVER, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1874.

A HINT TO THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call your attention to the lake at the lower end of the Central Park, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The water has become perfectly stagnant, and is thickly coated with a green vegetable matter, which, unless immediately removed, cannot fail to create trouble and breed disease and pestilence among the visitors to the Park. I trust that the attention of the authorities having this matter in charge will be promptly given to so important a matter.

FEVER AND AGUE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1874.

NEBRASKA.

THE DAMAGE TO THE CROPS—A CIRCULAR FROM THE GOVERNOR.

To the Public:

As greatly exaggerated reports are in circulation as to losses of crops and consequent suffering in Nebraska, by reason of drought and grasshopper depredations the present season, I deem it a duty to give the public such information and facts as are in my possession officially in relation thereto. When satisfied that we, in common with almost all other portions of the country, were to be afflicted with short crops, I at once put this office in communication with the leading officials of the several counties in the State, with a view to ascertain as near as possible the actual and true condition of affairs. Information derived from such source, together with quite an extensive personal observation, warrants the assertion that while our crops are shorter than for several years before, there is by no means a failure or even grounds for serious alarm. Small grain, while not so good as expected, is quite an average, both as to yield and quality. Corn will range from a good half crop to possibly an entire failure in places. Root crops are very short. Fruit, more in quantity than ever before, will, as a rule, be inferior in size. As a total, the State has never before produced so great an aggregate crop. As yet, no cases of immediate need have been reported. At quite a number of points on the extreme borders, however, help will be required soon, and aid must be extended through the Winter and into next year's operations. Principally, local aid can and will be afforded. In cases where this cannot be done, the State ought and will render needed relief. While the results of the season cannot be otherwise than discouraging to the agriculturist of our State, facts show that we are not alone, and therefore should be of good cheer. The drought, which has affected us far more seriously than the grasshoppers, is almost universal this season, not only in the United States, but throughout the world. The grasshoppers, too, have been more extensive in the territory devastated this year than ever before, not confining their depredations to Nebraska by any means. Our people show but little disposition to abandon the country—no more than in all seasons heretofore and in all new countries—but recognize that occasional ills befal all countries and all industries. They need principally employment, and, in case of homesteaders, extension of time on lands taken. The more fortunate of our own citizens will meet the former emergency by affording employment. Congress alone possessing the power to render aid in the matter of homesteads will, without doubt, meet this emergency promptly.

ROBT. W. FURNAS, Governor.

JOHN J. GOSPER, Secretary of State.

A VIRGINIA WIFE OPPOSES SOCIAL EQUALITY.

A recent issue of the Bolivar (Va.) *Bulletin* contains the following: "While at the Junction last Monday we were told by a gentleman of veracity a good joke, practical in its nature, on the fellow Boyd, who ran for Tax Collector of Fayette County on the Radical ticket. The day after the election a negro man called at Boyd's house while he was eating dinner. Boyd invited the ebony civil rights man and brother to sit down at the table with him and appease his hunger. Sambo slid into a chair alongside the sociable Boyd, but Mrs. Boyd did not like such conduct, and she hastily gathered the four corners of the table-cloth, brought them together with a jerk, throwing plates, glasses, dishes, vegetables, meats, &c., all into a shapeless mass, and then pitched them into the yard. Having thus plainly expressed her sentiments concerning the social equality of the races, she told Mr. Boyd that he could remain in full possession of the house, and enjoy to his heart's content the company of his African friends, but as for herself she would go to her mother's, and there remain, never to meet him again. Boyd's own brother, we are informed, escorted her to the family mansion, and this miserable husband fled the country."

VANILLA.

Little is generally known about this plant except that its long slender pods are used to flavor cakes and liqueurs. It is an orchide that grows wild in tropical America, where it will climb along for hundreds of feet, so long as it finds a support. The flowers are clustered together fifteen or twenty at a time, and are greenish white; the pistil of each is protected by a membrane, which prevents the pollen from penetrating inside, unless some insect or other accidental agent happen to tear it open, a circumstance which renders it somewhat difficult to get pods without artificial means, consisting in tearing open the membrane with a needle and bringing the anthera close to the stigma. By this patient operation the plant soon becomes laden with the covered pods; these are green at first, they then become yellow, and lastly chocolate-colored when ripe. The seeds they contain are innumerable, but most frequently barren in cultivated vanilla, which is therefore best propagated by cuttings, a method rendered peculiarly easy by the circumstance that the plant produces a vast number of aerial radicles or shoots. Two species of vanilla are grown in the Island of La Réunion, whither they were imported from America some twenty years ago. In 1851 the quantity of pods gathered was not more than 30 kilogms. at 50 francs each; in 1861 it had risen to 15,779 kilos. at 119 francs, and in 1872 the production was 11,000 kilos. at 160 francs. A single hectare (two and a half acres) will yield a crop worth 30,000 francs, and there are some that produce double that quantity. To this, however, there is a serious drawback; vanilla growing exhausts the soil very rapidly, since it will absorb from it more than double the proportion of active principles (potash, phosphorus, lime, and magnesia) that the sugar-cane does.

AN OBLIGING POLICE JUSTICE.

Mary Ann Murray was charged at the Yorkville Police Court with throwing a razor at a man. She was committed to the island in default of $10 fine, and being unable to give bonds to keep the peace, her term there was made a month. She said she didn't care if it was three months, and three months it was made. As she was leaving she asked the Court to make it five as he was about it, and her request was granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800	Western Union...	76¾	100	Union Pacific.....	28⅞
100	do.......c.	76⅝	1800	do.........	28¾
800	do.........	76⅝	400	do.......s3.	28⅝
100	do.......b3.	76⅝	100	do.........	28⅝
800	do.......s3.	76½	200	do.........	28¾
300	do.........	76½	200	do.........	28¾
1700	do.........	76⅝	100	Toledo & Wabash.	36⅛
1000	do.......s3.	76⅜	200	do.........	36
100	do.......b3.	76½	200	do......s10.	35⅝
100	do.........	76⅜	100	do.........	35⅞
300	do.........	76½	200	do.........	35¾
200	Pacific Mail......	47¾	300	do.......s3.	35⅝
200	do.........	47⅞	200	do.........	35½
300	do.......b3.	47⅞	200	do.........	35⅜
500	do.........	47¾	300	do.........	35¼
300	do.......b3.	47⅞	700	do.........	35⅛
500	do.........	47¾	1300	do.........	35¼
200	do.......s3.	47¾	1500	do......s10.	35
200	Erie Railway.....	31⅝	700	do.......b3.	35¼
200	Lake Shore.....s3.	73¾	700	do.........	35⅜
300	do.........	73¾	100	do......s10.	35¼
500	do.......b3.	73¾	100	Rock Island......	101⅞
100	do.......s5.	73¾	100	do.........	101¾
100	do.........	73⅝	100	do.........	101⅝
100	do.......b3.	73⅝	400	do.........	101½
300	do.......s3.	73½	100	St. Paul......b3.	35¼
100	do.........	73½	100	do......b10.	35¼
200	do.........	73⅜	200	do.........	35⅛
800	do.........	73½	50	Ohio & Miss......	24⅝
1200	do.......b3.	73½	100	do.........	24⅜
100	North-western....	38⅝	100	do.........	24½
100	do.......b3.	38¾	100	C., C. & I. C......	12
100	do.........	38⅝	300	N. Y. C. & Hud....	102½
100	do.......s3.	38⅜	200	do.........	102⅜
100	do.........	38½			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112½	$10,000 U.S. 5s,10-40 Reg......12.	110⅞
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Coup.	112½		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Ten.6s,O., x C.	57¼	10	Del. & Hud. Can...	114⅛
1,000	C. & O. 1st, C. on.......c.	48⅛	100	New-York Gas...	138
1,000	C. &N. W. Con.	84¾	200	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	38½
11,000	C. & N.W. Con. C. G'ld Bs....	79	100	do.........	38⅜
1,000	do.........	78¾	25	do.........	38⅛
5,000	do.......b. c.	78⅛	100	Harlem.......b. c.	125½
8,500	do.........	78	100	do.........	125⅜
*10,000	do.........	78	500	do.........	125
2,000	M.&St.P.8s,1st.	104	200	do.......s3.	125
1,000	Mich S. 2d......	99½	100	Clev.& P.G'd.b. c.	86⅞
1,000	Mich. S. S. F...	103¼	15	do.........	86¾
2,000	North Mo. 1st.	82	14	C., C., C. & I.b. c.	64½
18,000	Cen. P. G. Bs..	90½	800	L.S.&M.S.b. c. b3.	73⅝
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G..	84½	100	do.......b3.	73⅝
1,000	U. Pa. 10s, In..	86½	100	do.......s3.	73½
10,000	U. Pac. S. F....	71½	300	do.........	73½
1,000	do.........	71¼	300	do.........	73⅜
7	Fourth Na. Bank.	100	100	do.......b3.	73¾
5	Bank of Com.....	117½	400	do.........	73⅝
10	do.........	118	1000	do.........	73¾
10	Union Bank......	138	500	do b.10	73¾
200	Quick. M. Co.b. c.	29¾	500	do.......c.	73¾
100	do.........	30¼	500	do.......b3.	73⅞
200	Quick. Pref......	33	400	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	101⅝
300	do.......b. c.	33¼	200	do.......s3.	101⅝
300	W. Un. Tel...b. c.	76½	100	do.......c.	101⅝
400	do.......c.	76½	900	do.......b3.	101¾
300	do.......b3.	76⅝	200	do.........	101¾
300	do.........	76⅝	100	Un. Pa....b. c. s3.	28⅞
500	do.........	76½	1600	do.........	28¾
1400	do.......s3.	76⅝	100	do.......c.	28¾
100	do.......c.	76⅝	100	do.......b3.	28⅞
600	do.........	76⅝	100	do.......s10.	28¾
700	do.......b3.	76¾	300	do.......b3.	29
1500	do.........	76¾	400	do.........	29
200	do.......c.	76¾	10	N. J. Cen....b. c.	105⅝
200	do.......s6.	76⅝	100	do.........	105⅞
500	do.........	76⅝	100	B., H. & E....b. c.	1¼
500	do.......s60.	76⅝	100	C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3.	35¼
300	do.......b3.	76¾	100	do.........	35⅛
200	do.........	76¾	100	do.......s3.	35⅛
1700	do.........	76⅞	100	do.......c.	35⅛
200	do.......b3.	76⅞	200	do.......b3.	35¼
500	do.......s3.	76⅞	100	P., F. W. & C. G'd.	93½
1200	do.......b3.	77	50	Mor. & Es.....b. c.	96¾
1600	do.........	76⅞	100	Del., L. & W..b. c.	108⅞
200	do.......c.	76⅞	100	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	12¼
200	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	102⅜	500	Tol., W. & W.b. c.	35⅜
8	do.........	102⅛	200	do.......s10.	35¼
100	do.........	102¼	200	do.......s10.	35⅛
200	Pa. Mail..b. c. b3.	47¾	100	do.......s3.	35¼
300	do.......s3.	47¾	100	do.........	35¼
300	do.........	47¾	400	do.......c.	35⅛
100	do.........	47⅝	500	do.......s10.	35
800	do.........	47½	100	do.......s3.	35¼
200	do.......b3.	47½	700	do.........	35¼
100	do.........	47⅞	300	do.......s3.	35⅛
100	do.........	47⅜	1000	do.........	35
100	do.........	47⅞	500	do.......b3.	35
30	U. S. Ex.......b. c.	68¼	600	do.......s10.	34⅞
10	Erie Railway.....	32	200	do.........	35⅛
100	do.......b. c.	31¾	100	do.......b3.	35¼
600	do.......s3.	31⅝	200	do.........	35¼
200	do.........	31⅞	200	do.........	35⅜
100	do......b10.	31⅞	100	do.......s10.	35¼
100	do.......s3.	31¾	400	do.......b3.	35½
500	do......s30.	31⅝	400	do.........	35½
100	do.........	31⅞	100	do.......c.	35½
100	do.......b3.	31⅞	100	H. & St. Jo...b. c.	24¾
300	do.......b3.	31⅞	10	Ohio & Miss......	24¼
			100	do.......s3.	24½

*Sold yesterday afternoon, was correct.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

$5,000	Un. Pac. In....	86½	100	Lake Shore...s3.	73¾
400	Quicksilver...b3.	30½	100	do.........	73⅝
100	do.........	30½	200	do.........	73⅞
100	Quicksilver Pf.....	33¼	300	Union Pacific.....	29
200	N. Y. C. & Hud...	102⅜	100	do.......b3.	29
500	West. Union..s3.	76¾	100	do.......s3.	29
100	do.......b3.	76⅞	100	Tol. & Wab...s3.	35⅜
1000	do.......b3.	77	100	do......s10.	35¼
100	Erie Railway.....	31⅞	100	do.........	35⅜
300	do.........	32	100	do.......b3.	35½
500	do.......b3.	32⅛	100	do.........	35½
200	do......s10.	32	100	Pacific Mail......	47⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, R.,'81.	117½	$50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.......b. c.	117
30,000 U. S. 10-40 R..	110⅞		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$16,000	Va. 6s, C.b. c.	52	10	Adam's Ex.b.c.b3.	107
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	90⅝	25	Amer. Ex.........	60¾
1,000	Erie 3d...b. c.	101½	100	N.Y.C.& Hud.b.c.	102⅝
12,000	U. Pac. 10s,In.	87	200	do.........	102½
4,000	Un. Pac. S. F...	71¼	50	Harlem......b. c.	125
1,000	Ches. & Ohio 1st coup.on.c.	48	100	Un. Pac......b. c.	29
54	Del.& Hd.Can.b.c.	114¾	100	do.......b3.	29
100	Cn.Coal of Md.b.c.	46¾	45	Clev. & Pitts. G'd.	87¼
100	do.........	47	700	L. Sh. & M. So.b.c.	73¾
100	Pac. Mail..b. c. c.	47⅞	200	do.......s5.	73⅝
200	W. U. Tel..b. c. c.	76⅞	400	do.......b3.	73¾
300	do.......s3.	76⅞	100	do.......s3.	73⅝
100	do.........	76⅞	300	do.........	73¾
100	do.......b3.	77	200	Chic.& R. Is.b. c.	101¾
300	do.......s3.	76⅞	100	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	54
200	do.......s3.	76¾	100	Tol.,W.&W.b.c.b3.	35⅝
100	do.......c.	76¾	100	do.........	35⅝
100	do.........	76¾	200	do.......s3.	35½
200	do.........	76⅞	100	do .....b3.	35¼
300	do.......b3.	76⅞	100	do.......s5.	35⅜
300	Erie Railway.b. c.	32⅛	100	do......s10.	35¼
100	do.......s3.	32	200	do.........	35⅜
100	do.........	32⅛	300	do.......s3.	35⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	Cen. Pac.G.B.	90½	500	Erie Railway.....	32⅛
10,000	do.........	90⅝	25	Mich. Cen.........	73½
3,000	Un. Pac. S. F...	71½	100	Lake Shore.......	73¾
10,000	Un. Pac. In....	87½	20	do.........	73⅞
200	Western Union....	76¾	100	do.......b3.	73¾
200	do.......b3.	76¾	1000	do.......s3.	73⅝
100	Quicksilver.......	30½	30	Ill. Central.....s3.	94½
200	Quicksilver Pf.....	33	100	St. Paul.........	35⅛
500	Pac. Mail.........	47¾	300	Tol. & Wab.......	35½
20	N. Y. C. & Hud...	102¼	100	Ohio & Miss.......	24⅜
200	do.........	102½			

FRIDAY, Aug. 28—P. M.

The Wall Street Markets have to-day experienced the same routine of dullness which set in early and has thus far prevailed throughout the week, and in some of the best financial and business circles there is a growing and half-expressed feeling of alarm lest the Fall trade should turn out to be a rather dull and profitless one. This anticipation is stimulated, too, very strongly, by the reports from England, which show that heavy crops of breadstuffs have been harvested there this year, and as a consequence our own abundant yields will be in less active demand, with lower prices in the markets. The effect of a full supply of wheat in Great Britain will, of course, be to lessen the cost of bread to British consumers, and may be in a measure offset by the increased demand for other American staples, such as tobacco and cotton; but bread is not merely the "staff of life"—it is the right arm of our export trade, and the demand should be upon us now, whereas the supply of cotton and tobacco will not be called for until the effect of the cheapening of Breadstuffs has had its actual effect on the pockets of the British masses. Under such circumstances, therefore, it is but reasonable to suppose that business men should be anxious for the future, and that they should express their anxiety in the form of alarm when it hinges on their capital. As has been the case for weeks past, the only business of importance in Wall street to-day was the little done on the Stock Exchange. The market for Railway and Miscellaneous Shares opened with a show of weakness, and prices on the general list went down ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. in the first two hours of business. Wabash, however, was exceptionally affected, and dropped from 36 to 35 on a series of rumors, one of which was to the effect that Wabash will default in interest shortly to become due, and another that the earnings of the road thus far in August show a falling off of $100,000 as compared with August, 1873, $50,000 of the diminution being set down against the results of last week's traffic. The fact is, all the railway earnings for the Summer have shown heavy decreases, with one or two exceptions where single weeks have exhibited favorable comparative results. Erie is reported to have fallen off no less than $341,610 in its July earnings as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Erie's through traffic is steadily improving, while its way freights have fallen off, but, unfortunately, the through traffic is not the trade that pays best. However, it answers the "bear" purpose just as well to cry down the earnings in a season when it is generally known that earnings have decreased, as it would do if decreased earnings were the exception instead of the rule. And so, Wabash has suffered to-day. At midday there was a slight recovery in the Share list, but during the afternoon the dullness and weakness supervened and continued to the close. In the final dealings there was a further slight decline, and the final prices were ⅛@⅜ below the highest prices of the day. Wabash was exceptionally depressed to ⅝ below its most advanced point. The principal dealings were in Western Union, Wabash, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, and Erie, the total sales of stocks reaching but 69,000 shares. Erie and C. C. and I. C., among the common stocks, showed an improvement of ¼ ℔ cent. each as compared with yesterday's closing prices. Money still rules easy at 2@3 ℔ cent. on call, closing this afternoon at 2½, and prime discounts are made at 5½@7 ℔ cent. Foreign Exchange continues dull and heavy. Sixty days Sterling, good to prime bankers, ranges from $4 86½ to $4 86¾ for actual business, and $4 89½@$4 89¾ for short sight bills. After meridian there was a firmer feeling prevalent and some show of activity for to-morrow's mail. Commercial bills are selling at $4 84½@$4 85½. Gold has been dull and uniform, the only price of the day being 109¾. The rates on Gold Loans are "flat" and 1 ℔ cent. for borrowing and carrying. The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $34,000 on account of interest, and $3,000 in redemption of called Bonds. Government Bonds were firm throughout the day on fairly active inquiry, the afternoon demand being good for 1868s, registered, at 117, and 10-40s, registered, which sold at 110⅞. The demand for Railway Mortgages was most strongly developed in the Pacific Issues; Centrals sold at 90⅝, Union Land Grants at 84½, Incomes at 86½@87, Sinking Funds at 71¼@71½; St. Paul First at 104; Chesapeake and Ohio First, coupon on, 48½; Michigan Southern Second, 99½; Sinking Fund, 103¼. State Securities were dull and almost neglected, and Bank Shares were without notable feature. The Customs receipts for the day amounted to $457,000. The imports of Dry Goods for the week ending to-day aggregate $3,002,123, and the amount marketed $3,375,138. For the corresponding week of last year the imports of Dry Goods were $2,862,116, and of 1872 $1,379,273.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Thursday.

Closing Quotations—Aug. 28.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., '81	112⅝	112½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	112⅝	112½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117⅝	117½
American Gold	109¾	109¾
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86@$4 86½	$4 86½@$4 86¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102⅝	102½
Chicago and Rock Island	101⅞	101¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾
St. Paul Common	35½	35⅛
St. Paul Preferred	53¾	54
Western Union	76¾	76¾
Union Pacific	28⅞	29
Lake Shore	73¾	73⅝
Toledo and Wabash	36	35½
North-western Common	38⅝	38⅛
North-western Preferred	56⅞	56¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	108⅝	108⅞
New-Jersey Central	105⅞	105¾
Panama	111⅞	111¾
Erie	31⅞	32⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾	24⅜
C. C. and Ind. Central	12	12¼
Harlem	125½	125

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the total number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. C. & Hud. Con.	102⅝	102¼	1,200
Lake Shore	73⅞	73⅜	11,000
Rock Island	101⅞	101½	2,600
N. J. Central	105⅞	105⅞	100
Del., L., & Western	108⅞	108⅞	100
Wabash	36⅛	35	12,700
Harlem	125½	125	900
Western Union	77	76⅜	22,200
North-western	38¾	38⅜	800
Mil. & St. Paul	35¼	35⅛	1,100
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	54	54	100
Pacific Mail	47⅞	47½	4,300
Erie	32⅛	31⅝	3,500
Ohio & Miss	24½	24⅜	400
B., H., & Erie	1¼	1¼	100
Union Pacific	29	28⅝	6,400
C. C. & I. C.	12	12	100
Quicksilver	30½	29¾	900
Quicksilver Pref.	33¼	33	800
Con. Coal	47	46¾	200
Total sales			69,500

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	117⅝	117⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117⅜	117½
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	117⅜	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¼	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112¼	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅝	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115⅞	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	115½	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅞	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¾	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅜	116⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116¾	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117½	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¾	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅝	118
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	110⅞	111
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	114⅜	114½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112⅜	112½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅜	112½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90⅜	90½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82½	83

The transactions of the day at the Gold Exchange Bank show the following results:

Gold balances..........$904,252
Currency balances..........994,143
Gross clearances..........16,146,000

The Clearing-house Statement is as follows:

Currency exchanges..........$54,038,832
Currency balances..........2,646,354
Gold exchanges..........4,267,295
Gold balances..........499,236

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	10	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	110
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.Is.	6	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	110
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	6	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	106
Ar.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O.	6	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76	106
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	6	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	19
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R.	6	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	19½
California 7s	110½	N. C.,N. C. R.,J.& J.	40
Conn. 6s	102¾	N. C.,N. C. R.,A.&O.	40
Indiana 5s	101	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, J. & J.	25
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, A. & O.	25
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Ill. 6s, War Loan	100	Ohio 6s, '81	102¼
Mo. 6s, due in '74	99½	Ohio 6s, '86,	105
Mo. 6s, due in '75	98½	Rhode Island 6s	101
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98	S. C. 6s	25
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	15
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	15
Long bds, due '81 to '91 inclusive	92½	S. C. Non. Fund.bds.	5½
H. & St. J. due in '76.	97	Tenn. 6s, old	76¾
H. & St. J. due in '76.	96	Tenn. 6s, old, ex c.	57¼
H. & St. J. due in '86,	91	Tenn. 6s, n. bds	75
N. Y. Reg. B. L.	107	Tenn. 6s, n. bds,ex c.	57
N. Y. Coup. B. L.	107	Va. 6s, old	28
Y. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	110	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	28
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	110	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	28
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	51¾
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110	Va. 6s, C. bds, 2d s.	34
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	110		
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs	102¾	M. S. & N. I.S.F7℔c.	103
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs	100½	Clev. & T. S. F.	100
Bos., H. & E. 1st	24⅝	Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	98
B., C. R.& M.1st7s.g.	63	Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	97
Ches. & Oh. 6s, 1st	48⅛	Det., M. & T. bs.	97
Ches. & Oh. 6s, x c.	42	Buff. & Erie n. bs.	97
Chi. & Alt. S. F.	99	Buff. & State L. 7s.	98
Chic. & Alton 1st	104	L. Shore D. bs.	96½
Chi. & Alt. Inc.	97	L Shore C. C. 1st	97½
Joliet & Chic. 1st	104	Mich. C. C.7s, 1902	98
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	82	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	111
St. L., J. & C. 1st	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101½
Chic., R. I. & P.	104⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94½
Cen. R. of N. J.1st n.	104	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93
Cen. R. of N. J.C.C.	102	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	91
Am. D. & I. bds	98	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	91
M. & St. P.1st8sP.D.	103	N. Y. Cen 7s, '76	100
M. & St.P.1stLaC.D.	81	N. Y. Cen. H. 1st C.	104⅞
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	98	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	104¾
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	84	H. R. 2d, S. F., '85	105
Chic. & N. W. 1st	97½	H. R. 3d, 75	100
Chic.& N.W.C.G.bs.	78	Har. 1st, R.	105
Chi. & N.W. R.G.bs.	78	North Mo. 1st	82
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100½	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	89
Gal. & Chic. 2d	100	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	75
Chic. & Mil. 1st	96½	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	90⅜
W. & St. Peters 1st.	65	West. Pac. bs.	82⅝
W. & St- Peters 2d.	50	UnionPac. 1st bs.	84
C.,C.,C.& I.1st7s.S.F.	101½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	84¼
Del., L. & W. 1st	103½	Union Pac. Inc. 10s.	86½
Del., L. & W. 2d	104¾	Union Pac. S. F.	71
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.	104¼	Pac. of Mo. 1st	78½
Mor. & Essex 1st	105¾	Pac. of Mo. 1st, C.	70
Mor. & Essex 2d	101	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	100
Mor. & Essex Cons.	89	P., F. W., & C. 1st	104
Mor. & E. 7s of '71	96½	P., F. W., & C. 2d	102
Erie 1st, Ext.	103	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	95
Erie 2d 7s, '79	103	Clev. & P. 3d	100½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	100	Clev. & P. [illegible]	[illegible]
Erie 4th 7s, '80	99½	Col., C. & I. 1st	80½
Long Dock bs	98	St. L. & I. M. 1st	84
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv.	78	Alton & T. H. 1st	103½
Ill. C. 7 ℔ c., '75	102½	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	86
D. & Sioux City 1st.	92	Belle. & S. I.R.1st8s.	95
D. & S. City 2d div.	91	T., P. & W.1st W.D.	72
M, So. 7 ℔ ct. 2d	90	Gt. West. 2d, '93	76½

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American	148	Marine	130
American Exchange	110½	Market	119
Bnkrs. & Brkrs. Ass.	75	Mechanics'	134
Chatham	128	Merchants'	117½
City	300	Merchants' Exch'ge.	106½
Commerce	117½	Metropolitan	127
Corn Exchange	120	New-York	120
First National	200	Ninth National	100
Fourth National	100	Pacific	165
Fulton	140	Park	135
Gallatin National	130	People's	140
Gold Exchange	110	Phenix	100
Grocers'	100	Republic	105½
Hanover	100½	St. Nicholas	105
Imprs'. & Traders'	190	State of New-York	110
Irving	125	Union	137½
Manhattan	148		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¼	101½
City 6s, new	104¼	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	125¾	126
Pennsylvania Railroad	51⅛	51⅝
Reading	55⅛	55¼
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42⅛	43
Philadelphia and Erie	17¼	17½
Northern Central	33	34
Lehigh Navigation	44⅞	45
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	95¾

PROFESSOR OWEN ON EXTINCT ANIMALS.

Professor Owen recently delivered a lecture in the British Museum to a number of working men connected with the Working Men's Club and Institute, and conducted by Mr. Hodgson Pratt. The subject of the lecture was "Extinct Animals," though the Professor almost confined his remarks to the fossil elephants. He began by directing attention to the tusks and skull of the "Elephas Primogenus," which had been elaborated in the British Museum from sandstone blasted some forty years ago, in the formation of the Jumna Canal, at a point 1,000 feet above the Indian Ocean. Every bit of the original ivory and bony substance had passed away, and had been replaced by particles of stone, but the texture of the original ivory, which was peculiar, was manifest with the aid of the microscope. The Professor explained the existence of the immense tusks in this fossil by the supposition that when it roamed the forests no human beings existed on the earth, so that it lived at ease and without fear, and under these conditions developed its tusks to the fullest size. But when these conditions were altered, and the elephant could not appear except under terror of that wretched little biped, man, and his rifle, the nervous system was not allowed the quiet and repose it needed, and, therefore, there was not that development in existing animals that was to be found in the fossil types. He supposed that this Indian elephant had died a natural death, and there was no doubt that the whole Himalayan chain, the highest in the world, had been raised since that old elephant had lived, because in them, at greater heights than the quarry in which it was found, were discovered not only fossil elephants, but hippopotami, which required lakes and rivers to live in, and also fossil giraffes. Similar evidence was to be found in the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Andes. When they came to apply their own trumpery way of reckoning time, they had some evidence of nearly 8,000 years of history; but that was a mere hour, a minute, compared with the lapse of time involved in the production of the phenomena to which he referred. Therefore the real value of these specimens was not the mere interest and curiosity which attached to them as such, but the light which they threw on much larger questions, viz., the immense duration of times past and the changes which had taken place in the surface of the earth by the upheaval and subsidence of the land. The learned professor, referring to another specimen which had been found at Ilford, remarked that elephants were at one time abundant in England, and that when this was so England must have formed part of a continent in connection with Holland and the north of Europe. Having given other proofs of the subsidence, as the discovery of a submarine forest at the mouth of the Tyne, with the antlers of deer and the horns of gigantic oxen, and the submersion of the estate of the old Saxon Earl of Selsea, as proved by the transference of the remains of the Saxon saints to Chichester Cathedral, he briefly referred to the fossils of gigantic birds found in New-Zealand and Madagascar, whose eggs would require a hat for an egg-cup, and then took leave of his audience.

A DELUDED LAWYER.

A scene in the Boston Municipal Court-room, Wednesday morning, is thus described by the *Traveller*: "The case was one wherein there was a question in regard to the title to a note, and the counsel for the defense asked for a continuance, on the ground that the maker of the note, if present, would testify so that his client must be acquitted. 'Have you seen him?' was asked. 'I saw him yesterday, and he is willing to affirm the truth of what I have said.' Just here the prosecuting attorney sprang to his feet and informed the court that the maker of the note had been in Europe for a month, and was not expected to return until the middle of September, a statement corroborated by other testimony adduced. The other attorney seemed amazed, but when he recovered his composure he said: 'I have seen somebody who represented himself as the maker of the note, told me his story, and promised to testify to it. I have tried to get him here to-day, but failed to do so.'"

WHERE WE MAKE OUR SLIPS.

The Sunday-school of the Berkshire County Prison is cared for by representatives of the different churches in Pittsfield, Mass., under the superintendence of Frederick Parker, with music furnished by Miss Mary Briggs, an accomplished pianist from Boston, who is Summering in Pittsfield. Membership in the Sunday-school is advised for all the prisoners but not enjoined, and most of the inmates avail themselves of the opportunity. Some of them are apt in their answers to class-teachers, as this: Teacher—"When do we most need Christ, in adversity or prosperity?" "In adversity," promptly answered several, whereupon another said, "We need him most in prosperity, because there's where we make our slips."

INTERRUPTION OF A FUNERAL.

A Boston journal describes as follows what it calls an "amusing" scene at a funeral in a New-Hampshire city: The officiating clergyman commenced his remarks by saying: "I was not acquainted with the deceased, and therefore hardly know what to say on this occasion." He paused, when presently one of the mourners, who had evidently been drowning his sorrow in the flowing bowl, approached him, and placing his hand familiarly on his shoulder, said, "What, old feller, (hic,) don't you know Willis? He's (hic) one of the fellers, (hic,) he was. 'Low me to intro(hic)duce ye. Willis," said the drunken man, addressing the corpse, "this is Mr. Brown; Mr. Brown, (hic,) this is Willis. Willis, my boy, Mr. Brown's (hic) come to preach yer funeral (hic) sermon." The drunken man was hustled out and the services proceeded.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Aug. 28, Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of S. Jones, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement and French roof brown-stone house and lot 20 by 100, on the south side of Seventieth street, 125 feet east of Fourth avenue, to George B. Goldsmith for $4,700 over mortgage and interest, amounting to $16,348 50, total, $21,048 50. Also, under the same order, sold the three-story, basement, and French roof brown-stone house and lot 20 by 100, adjoining the above, to the same purchaser for $5,600 over mortgage and interest, amounting to $16,348 50; total, $21,948 50.

A. H. Muller & Son adjourned the foreclosure sale of the three lots of land on the north side of Thirty-eighth street, 250 feet east of Second avenue, to September 8.

James M. Miller adjourned the foreclosure sale of the lot of land on the north-west corner of Grand Boulevard and One Hundredth street, to to-day, Saturday, August 29.

D. M. Seaman adjourned the assignee's sale of the leasehold property Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer street, to September 7.

Dingee, Porter & Co. adjourned the foreclosure sale of the premises on the south side of Sixty-ninth street, 175 feet east of Madison avenue, to September 10.

James M. Miller, on Thursday last, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John W. Mills, Esq., Referee, sold on the premises the property known as the Arcularius Hotel, consisting of 1 19-100 acres of land, with the improvements thereon, situate at the junction of Grand and Central avenues, and running through to Macombs' Dam road. Alexander Striker purchased the property for $38,750.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day, at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of B. J. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot 26 by 92 feet, on the north side of Seventeenth street, 126 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By James M. Miller, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of the lot, 26.10 by 100 feet, on the north-west corner of Grand Boulevard and One Hundreth street.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, AUG. 28.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 three-story and basement and French roof brown-stone house and lot, 20x100, on s. s. of 70th st., 125 ft. e. of 4th av..........$21,048

1 three-story and basement and French roof brown-stone house and lot, 20x100, on s. s. of 70th st., 145 feet e. of 4th av..........21,948

SALE ON THE PREMISES, THURSDAY, AUG. 27.

By James M. Miller.

1 19-100 acres of land, with improvements, known as the Arcularius Hotel, at the junction of Central and Grand avs., and running through to Macomb's Dam road..........$38,750

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 27.

37th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9..........$28,000
42d st., No. 330 East, s. s., 320 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x98.9..........13,625
47th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d av., 12.6x85.11x12.6x73.9..........7,500
64th st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x100.5..........45,000
64th st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x100.5..........45,000
64th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x100.5..........45,000
75th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x102.2..........5,000
111th st., n. w. corner Madison av., 50x100.11; 111th st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of 5th av., 50x100.11..........12,100
8th av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 47th st., 25x75..........37,000
11th av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 89th st., 50x100..........12,000
Road from West Farms to King's Bridge easterly on Monroe av. 217.7 ft. to Jackson av., thence 110 ft. to Calhoun terrace, and 200 ft. to Monroe av., thence 190 ft. Monroe av., s. e. s. runs 25 ft. to center line of Calhoun terrace, thence 200 ft. to Jackson av., thence 25x200; road from Fordham to West Farms, westerly, or Orchard terrace, 162.6x141x140.7x85.3, West Farms..........25,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four-story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., and below 50th st.; there are five bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining-rooms, laundry, and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c.; the house is 17x50 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth; it is eminently suitable for a doctor or a small family; no stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property; the furniture can be bought with the house if desired. Apply to LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A FIRST-CLASS AND ELEGANT HOUSE of full width and depth for sale on 48th st., just west of 5th av.; well built and arranged and back stairs to second story; lot leasehold; ground rent low; the property will be sold at a greatly reduced price on account of the absence of the owner from town.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

THE MASSENA SPRINGS FOR SALE.—We are authorized to sell this fine property at less than its value, the present owner being unable to give his business proper attention; a good opportunity. Would take in exchange. JOHN O. BRIDGES, Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park place, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS, WITH modern improvements, in a first-class neighborhood, situate on high ground, convenient to horse and steam cars, in the Twenty-third Ward; terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of JAS. L. PARSHALL, Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

NOS. 744 AND 746 5TH AV., AT GRAND ENtrance into Central Park, new, superbly-built, finished, and planned 21 and 27-foot four-story high-stoop stone dwellings, with elegant drawing-room extensions. For sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY, ENGLISH BASEment, partly-furnished house, in W. 38th st., north side. Price, with furniture, $13,000, if sold at once.
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 273 W. 23d st., near 8th av.

TWO NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwellings, all ready, on 62d st., between 9th av. and Boulevard; price, $20,000 each. Apply on premises.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN EAST 9th st., near 5th av., a full front first-class house, between Madison and 8th avs., and 37th and 46th sts., worth not over $55,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A THREE-story and basement brown-stone house, No. 304 Macon st. Inquire of WM. E. CHAPMAN, foot of Rodney st., Williamsburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON, one hour and thirty minutes from Wall st.; unequaled in beauty of situation and healthfulness; fine view on the river; containing twenty acres, under high cultivation, with all the desirable points for a country residence in Winter and Summer. For particulars apply to JAMES A. ANDERSON, No. 502 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES EXcellent soil, all in grass; splendid bearing orchard, good buildings, healthy location, pure water, trout fishing; five hours from New-York, in Pennsylvania; price $3,700; terms, $1,000 cash, balance time; very cheap. JOHN P. COMINS, No. 1 Bond st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER S. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

ON THE SOUND—TWO SHORE FRONTS; DEsirable property for sale, together with choice cattle, horses, agricultural instruments, and house furniture if required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 1,397 Post Office, New-York.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

BY ORDER OF J. A. RUTHVEN, EXECUTOR of CLEMENTINA RUTHVEN, deceased, THURSDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room: The four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 144 West 23d st., 25x50; lot, 98.9. Particulars at No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO RENT.

Owners wishing to rent their houses, either furnished or unfurnished, solicited to furnish particulars.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THREE-STORY high-stoop house in West 22d st., between 8th and 9th avs.; good location; rent $1,500.
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 273 West 23d st., near 8th av.

FURNISHED HOUSES—ON AND NEAR FIFTH and Madison avs., to rent for the Winter, or year. Lists published three times a week by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—NO. 522 BROOME ST., CONSISTING OF basement, store, sales-room, and apartments of five rooms; stable in rear, with entrance on side street. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, $18; SECOND FLOOR, and two rooms on third, $25; 45x47; Rose st. Inquire of WM. E. CHAPMAN, foot of Rodney st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

AUCTION SALES.

NICHOLAS R. CONNOR, AUCTIONEER.

BY NICHOLAS R. CONNOR & CO.,
Sales-room, No. 30 Union square.

MONDAY, Aug. 31, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 55 Lexington av. Handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising usual assortment. Catalogues at No. 30 Union square.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
No. 656 BROADWAY, NEAR BOND ST.

Regular auction sales of libraries, booksellers' stocks, stationery, fancy goods, paintings, engravings, &c., made throughout the business season. Consignments solicited.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

The Buildings, &c., on the line of Lexington av. from 102d st. to Harlem River, will be sold at auction by the Department of Public Works, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 2, 1874.

For particulars see the *City Record*, copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 132 Church st., will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, the stock of dress trimmings and office furniture belonging to the estate of Joseph Simonsfeld and Asser Greenbaum, now in Bankruptcy, by order of
EDWARD MALSON, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1874.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

FOR SALE—DESKS, CHAIRS, RECITATION-SEATS, black-boards, carpets, &c., sufficient for 100 scholars. Call on or address S., No. 201 West 50th st., or WATERLOW, No. 381 6th av.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A BRILLIANT SOCIETY NOVEL."
NOT IN THEIR SET;
OR,
IN DIFFERENT CIRCLES OF SOCIETY.
By MARIE LENZEN.

380 pp., 12mo, illustrated, $1 50.

Marie Lenzen is the name of a lady novelist who has lately been much noticed in Germany. Her novel is the so-called society novels. "Not in Their Set" turns on the [illegible] one of the stories [illegible] serted girls, with [illegible] When not [illegible] by mail on [illegible]

LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergartners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of
Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.
Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.
For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address No. 129 East 24th st.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $280 per annum.
Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address
EDWARD WHITE,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address
PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The Fall session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Entrance examinations continue three days. Regular college duties begin with evening prayers on FRIDAY, the 18th inst. at 6:30 P. M. For catalogue, address
W. L. DEAN, Register Vassar College,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MME. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR young ladies at Fort Washington, N. Y., reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, No. 33 Union square, and Carleton & Co.'s, Publishers, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

MISS PERINE.
No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REOPENED Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 5th av., and at the school.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND. — MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, **13 East 31st street**, reopens September 24.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST. corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening. Please call.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 55th st.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14.
Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 329 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

ART SCHOOL.—EDUCATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School, primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 112 5th av.,
between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe Building.)
The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught.
The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.
The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month.
Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.
The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils.
ERNST EBERHARD,
ANGELO TORRIANI,
WM. K. BASSFORD, } Musical Directors.
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.
A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal,
Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia.
English, French, and Latin.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses.
French is the language of the family.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 21.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.
Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her
KINDERGARTEN
will enter on its third year on the same day.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,)
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY,
No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages.
FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale.
WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.,
Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 3 Pine st., N.Y.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

RURAL HOME.—A SMALL FAMILY SCHOOL for boys; a pleasant, safe, and cheerful home; extensive play grounds, gymnasium; excellent climate, generous table, personal care, faithful teaching. For circulars, address Rev. J. M. BACHELDOR, A. M., Pownall, Vt.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue.
H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A.M., Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children.
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.
Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

A LADY, WHO HAS FOR SOME YEARS BEEN AT the head of a department in a large school in New-York City, proposes to take four young children for board and instruction at her home, in one of the most beautiful towns near to the City. Address F. S. H., Box No. 78, Flushing, Long Island.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16.
OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

MISS WHITCOMBS, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BEtween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for young boys, Hartford, Conn. Number limited to eighteen. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15.
C. E. ABBOTT, Principal.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept. 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—A REAL HOME for orphans. Address SARAH E. WILKINSON, Circleville, N. Y.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. 17.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.
SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Reopens Sept. 14. Circulars at book stores, and at the Institute.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.
Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Hadley, Mass.
The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments. Kindergarten and training school for kindergarteners. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island. EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES ILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate.
Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. A first-class school for boys. Circulars at Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway. WALLER HOLLADAY, No. 3 Gramercy Park.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—FOR young ladies, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New-York, Rev. L. H. REID, Principal, will open Sept. 16; healthy location; elegant building; competent teachers. Address Principal.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y., —For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8.
Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 14. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, home-like, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES' Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J.
JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Bridgeport, Conn.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address
IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, Suffern, N. Y. $240 pays for board and tuition. T. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $275. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,
Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

During the week commencing Monday, Aug. 31, new pupils will be received between the hours of 8:30 A. M. and 12 M.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
next door to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court st., near State.
The Fall Season begins Sept. 1. Subscription books now open.
This CELEBRATED MUSIC SCHOOL offers the accumulated advantages of many years of successful operation.
The corps of Professors now numbers forty-one of the ablest instructors in America.
PRIVATE and CLASS INSTRUCTION in all branches of music and modern languages, at moderate prices.
The FIRST PRIZE in vocal music was awarded to one of our pupils by the New-York Normal College.
The Orchestral School will be continued as usual. An amateur English and Italian Opera will also be instituted, in which pupils will be assigned full parts. The library will be complete.
N. B.—The NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY is the only chartered Conservatory of Music in the State, having no branch except the Brooklyn, and being entirely distinct from other institutions which imitate its name evidently with the view of obtaining patronage thereby.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES
AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course, French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
Founded A. D. 1820.
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal,
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments.
M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempsted, Long Island.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
AUG. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Seventeenth Annual Session begins Oct. 5, 1874. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1874.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR—Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November third,) the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor in the place of John A. Dix.
A Lieutenant Governor in the place of John C. Robinson.
A Canal Commissioner in the place of Alexander Barkley.
An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick.
An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term) in the place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed by the Governor in the place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York, Bedloe's Island, Ellis' Island, and Governor's Island, in the County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within Fourteenth street, Twenty-sixth street, and Fourth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Seventh avenue and the Hudson River, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as lies within Fortieth street, Spuyten Duyvel Creek, Eighth avenue, and Hudson River, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty fourth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Eighteenth Ward as is east of Fourth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as is east of Third avenue and Blackwell's Island, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, as is east of Eighth avenue, and so much of Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as lies west of Third avenue and Ward's and Randall's Islands, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, as the same was constituted by the Congressional Apportionment act of May 6, 1872, chapter 619, Laws of 1872 (to wit:) the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and as the said Congressional District existed prior to the passage of the Congressional Apportionment act of June 18, 1873, (chapter 798, Laws of 1873,) to fill vacancy caused by the death of David B. Mellish.

OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED IN SAID COUNTY.
Twenty-one Members of Assembly.
A Register for the City and County of New-York in place of Franz Sigel.
A Mayor for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of William F. Havemeyer.
A Justice for the District Court in and for the Second Judicial District of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of Maunsell B. Field, appointed by the Governor in the place of Thomas Kivlin, deceased.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, six Aldermen at Large for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, whose terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.
Also, sixteen Aldermen, to be elected by districts, (as provided in chapter 515, laws of 1874,) three of whom to be elected in each of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Senate District of said State, as constituted by act, chapter 805, laws of 1866; and four of whom to be elected from the Eighth Senate District, as constituted by said act, together with the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, comprising territory annexed to said City and County, pursuant to chapter 613, laws of 1873, whose several terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.
The attention of electors and of town and city Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election is respectfully directed to chapter 330, Laws of 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution to the electors of the State," passed May 6, 1874, which act provides for submitting at the said general election, on the third day of November next, proposed amendments to articles two, three, four, seven, eight, ten, and twelve of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and adding thereto two additional articles, to be known as articles fifteen and sixteen, and prescribes the form of ballot for voting thereon, which proposed amendments of the Constitution which said act prescribing form of ballot and manner of submission are published, as provided in said act, in the newspapers designated by the Board of Supervisors of New-York County to publish the session laws of the year 1874. Respectfully yours, &c.,
DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1874.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless they are specially authorized to make such publication. (Laws of 1860, chapter 480.)

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS STREET, August 25, 1874. }
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS FOR taxes for 1874 on personal property and bank stock will be opened for payment at this office on Tuesday next, Sept. 1, 1874. Due notice will be given when the books for taxes on real estate are ready.
MARTIN T. McMAHON,
Receiver of Taxes.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.
LUCIEN N. PERRY is retired from our firm from this date. GEORGE TURNBULL & CO.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27, 1874.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON 26TH AUGUST, 1874, A CHECK ON the Chemical National Bank for $100. Payment having been stopped, the holder, by leaving the check at No. 28 East 10th st., can obtain a reward from the drawer, George Jonas.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, IN which will be found FLY-NETS, HORSE SHEETS, in linen and Summer woolen, foreign and domestic whips, English saddles and bridles, SADDLERY HARDWARE in full assortment, comprising bits, stirrups, spurs, &c., &c. Also, always a large assortment of HORSE BLANKETS and CARRIAGE ROBES in all grades, including a full line of the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS, CLARK'S and other celebrated makers of PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.
Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York, between 5th and 6th avs., near Broadway and Madison square; first-class location; elegant family and single rooms; excellent table; baths; sociables; a quiet home; prices reasonable; permanent or transient boarders received.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADway.—Handsome parlor with bedroom attached, furnished; also, small rooms on second floor; hot and cold water in rooms; suitable for a party of gentlemen; first-class conveniences; breakfast if desired. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, A LARGE furnished room on third floor; southern exposure; desirable rooms on fourth floor for single gentlemen; to permanent parties only; references. No. 124 East 24th st., near 4th av.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH and 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements can be made for the Winter.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, in a first-class house; southern exposure; to gentlemen only.
WM. C. PALMER, No. 13 East 28th st.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 33 EAST 23D ST.
Mrs. R. H. JENKINS has two front suites of rooms for rent, with board, transiently or permanently. A few table boarders accommodated.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST., FIRST DOOR FROM 5TH AV.—To let, with board, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together; also rooms for single gentlemen; family small; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, with large dressing closet attached, to let to a party of adults; house and location strictly first-class; references exchanged. No. 264 West 23d st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARDers' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

TENTH ST., NO. 96 EAST—A FEW COMFORTably furnished rooms for two, including back parlor and extension, in a neat cosey house, with board; home comforts, and unexceptionable table.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.
To let, with board, handsomely furnished rooms, on second and third floors, en suite or singly; hot and cold water; also, small rooms for gentlemen; references.

HANDSOME SUIT OF THREE TO FIVE rooms; private table attendance; house new and elegant. Address Mrs. WINSOR, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ East 32d st.

NO. 225 10TH AV., NEAR 23D ST.—TO LET, A furnished room, with gas and use of bath, hot and cold water; will be rented to a gentleman or two or lady at a low rent; new furniture.

NO. 76 5TH AV.—NEARLY OPPOSITE DELMONICO'S.—To let, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with or without private table. References exchanged.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—PARLOR AND SECOND floor, with private table only, for the season or by the year; appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms can be obtained, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

NO. 273 5TH AV.
Second floor, handsomely furnished, to let,
With strictly first-class board

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms, with board, in French family; moderate prices; references required.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; private family; second floor; southern exposure; breakfast if desired. Call at No. 23 East 24th st., near Madison square.

DESIRABLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen without board in a first-class house, No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square; choice location.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen requiring cleanliness and quietude; good opportunity.

NO. 128 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING place.—Second and third floors; also rooms on fourth floor to let with board. References required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.
YACHTING, BOATING, AND FISHING.

CONGRESS HALL,
SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.
Eight miles East of St. Albans.
Mineral water and baths; pure air; excellent table
Write for circulars of terms and rooms.
Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York; No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, or at Congress Hall.
Board very low; open May until December.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodation for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
Rooms for August must be secured by letter or telegraph in advance. Rooms for September or October, 25 per cent. reduction from season rates. Climate cool in Summer and delightful until late Autumn. Bountiful shade, beautiful drives, nutting, and all sports. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide.*

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, N. Y.
Good rooms can now be secured at this pleasant resort. House will remain open until Sept. 20.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.
Also Managers Grand Union Hotel,
New-York.

RUS IN URBE,
WEST END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON,
Opposite the Palisades, with fine views of the Hudson, and directly accessible by trains, by steamboat, and drive. CHAS. H. SHELLEY.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, N. Y.— Unsurpassed location. Charming view of Bay and Narrows. Only twenty-five minutes from New-York. Board for September at reduced rates. Address DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT REDUCED RATES, balance of season; Sound View House, Mamaroneck, Westchester County, only forty-five minutes from City; New-York and New-Haven Railroad.
J. W. BOYLE, Manager.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BERGEN POINT, NEAR LATOURETTE HOUSE, twenty-five minutes from foot of Liberty st., first-class board for three couples; very moderate for remainder of the season. Address W. P. G., 50 West 31st st.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TWO SUITES OF ROOMS WILL be vacated Sept. 1, in one of the best houses; fine grounds, liberal table, reduced rates. Address E. M. D.

BOARD WANTED.

GOOD BOARD WANTED IN NEW-YORK or suburbs for a family, consisting of two adults, seven children, (from two to fourteen years old,) and nurse. Address with terms, which must be reasonable, HOME, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS WANTed, with board for three persons; not above 30th st., between 4th and 8th avs.; terms not to exceed $25 per week. Address, with particulars, EDWARD, Station D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MME. DEMOREST'S WHAT TO WEAR—For the Fall and Winter, ready Sept. 1, 15 cents; large Portfolio of Fashions, 10 cents; mammoth Bulletin of Fashions, $1. Catalogues of the new Fall and Winter patterns free. Sent by mail on receipt of stamp. Grand opening of all the novel, beautiful, and artistic designs for the Fall and Winter fashions, Sept. 1. No. 17 East 14th st., and all the agencies.

ASTOR LIBRARY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1874.
THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, Aug. 31, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.
DR. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE
28th st. and Broadway.
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11.
AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
SECOND WEEK
of
WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?
RECEIVED NIGHTLY
with
DOUBLE ENCORES
and
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
and
A GREAT STAR CAST.

Mr. Charles Fisher	as	The Earl of Kenmair
Mr. George Clarke	as	Lord Basil Clavering
Mr. Louis James	as	Bob Kenmair
Mr. James Lewis	as	Fritters
Mr. W. Davidge	as	Dr. Titcomb
Mr. Frank Hardenburg	as	Larsech
Mr. Sol. Russell	as	Mr. Peabody
Mr. F. Chapman	as	Muckra
Miss Fanny Davenport	as	The Dame de Lannes
Miss Sara Jewett	as	The Lady Claine
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert	as	Countess Kenmair
Miss Alice Grey	as	Lady Clavering
Miss Emily Rigl	as	Clarris
Miss Stella Congdon	as	Margie

*** Matinée, TO-DAY, at 1:30, of } WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss ADA DYAS, (who has just returned from London and Paris,) Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. GEORGE PARKES, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
MM. GRAU and CHIZZOLA......Lessees and Managers
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE,
and the
NEW FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
in Leon Vasseur's new opera comique,
LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT.
which is received nightly with the utmost enthusiasm.
It will be repeated
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
with the following celebrated artists:

Muller	Mlle. MARIE AIMEE
Molda	Mlle. Minelly
Fitchel	Mlle. Gandon
Raab	M. Dubouchet
Pruth	M. Debeer

FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director..........M. C. VAN GHELE
Seats secured at the box-office six days in advance; also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
Theatre Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
TIMBALE D'ARGENT MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of Dion Boucicault's new play,
BELLE LAMAR,
in which the principal parts are assumed by
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH AND
Miss K. ROGERS RANDOLPH.
EVERY NIGHT at 8, and TO-DAY'S MATINEE at 1:30.
PRICES—Admission, $1; gallery, 30 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; orchestra-stalls, $1 50; reserved balcony, $1. Order carriages for 10:30 evenings, and 4 o'clock Matinée days. Box-office open from 8 A. M.
*** In active rehearsal a POWERFUL TRAGIC PLAY arranged expressly for Booth's by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., and to be produced on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 BROADWAY.
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.
FORTY beautiful and bewitching YOUNG LADIES.
LO LO, The daring Female Gymnast. LO LO.
Assisted by the celebrated DE GLORIAN BROTHERS.
Prof. J. L. DAVIS and his School of Educated Dogs.
Miss ALLACIA JORDAN impersonator of young men.
ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFOMERS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 8.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS.
MONDAY, Aug. 31.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
THE LAST NAIL.	BLOW FOR BLOW.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Services Sunday, Aug. 30. Social Bible class for young men only in Reading-room at 5 o'clock P. M. Meeting for young men at 6:30 o'clock, in the Lecture-room. Service of Song, led by cornet and organ, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Address by Rev. James O. Murray, D. D., Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, at 8 o'clock. Young men's meetings on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. Daily Union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand st.—Rev. C. E. Harris, Pastor, having just returned from Europe, will preach Sunday, Aug. 30, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All are invited; seats free.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., preaching Aug. 30 at 10:30 A. M., by Brother David E. Post, of Hamilton University.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER 5TH AV. AND 37TH st.—Services Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Dr. Murray.

CAMP-MEETING.—A UNION TABERNACLE meeting is in progress at Sea Cliff, and will continue over two Sundays. Three pulpit services in the great tabernacle daily. Distinguished ministers of different denominations will participate in the meetings. Drs. Haven and Eddy will preach on Sunday. Steamer Monitor leaves Leroy st., North River, at 7 A. M.; 24th st., 7:15; Pier 27 East River, (second pier below bridge,) 7:40; Grand st., 7:50, and 33d st. at 8 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sea Cliff 4:45 P. M. Also steamer General Sedgwick leaves Pier 27 East River 9:15 A. M., touching at Grand and 33d sts. fifteen minutes later. Returning, leaves Sea Cliff 2:30 P. M. Also leaves Pier 27 East River at 5 P. M. and 33d st. 5:15 daily, returning at 7 A. M.

CHAPEL OF COLLEGIATE R. D. CHURCH, 7th av., corner 54th st.—Service Sunday evening only, at 7:45 o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Vernon B. Carroll. The usual morning and evening services will be resumed the first Sabbath in September.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor. —Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., (Rev. Dr. Howland, Rev. Dr. Conrad.) Divine service on Sunday, Aug. 30, at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. Conrad will preach.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison av. and 42d st.—Service on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

COLLEGIATE R. D. CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 48th st.—Services conducted by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, at 10:30 and 8 o'clock.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
OF NEW-YORK,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Divine services as usual
EVERY SUNDAY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS,
At 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach morning and evening.
All cordially invited.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 37th st., west of 8th av., Elder M. N. Downing, Pastor.—Quarterly meeting services on Sunday next, commencing at 9 A. M. with an old-time love-feast. Preaching at 10:30, followed by the Lord's Supper. Children's meeting at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6:30. Preaching at 7:30. "The Spirit and the Bride say, Come."

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, West 48th st., between 8th and 9th avs.— Services by the Pastor, Rev. James Kennedy, on Sabbath, the 30th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the evening—"The Four-and-Twenty Seats Around the Throne." Strangers cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—Memorial of Bishop Wainwright, 11th st. and Waverley place, Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector. Rev. Frank Hallam, of Diocese of Georgia, will preach 10:30 A. M., "Michael Contending with the Devil About the Body of Moses;" 7:45 P. M., "The Christian Race."

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, 22D st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Divine service in this church in French, Sunday next, Aug. 30, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. Charles Roux, M. A., one of the candidates for the vacancy in this church. All persons familiar with this language are cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 30th inst., holy communion, 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, litany, ante communion, and sermon, 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) 5 P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 o'clock. Seats free, and all welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 evening. Preaching by Prof. Andrews. A cordial invitation to strangers.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 12th st.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

HAS THE TIME COME?—BISHOP SNOW, the divinely authorised interpreter of Scripture prophecy, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P.M. Seats free. Subject— "The Time and Manner of the End."

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church; the usual services at 10:30 and 3:30; all are cordially invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, by Rev. O. S. Bidwell at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st.

OLD FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH will be open to-morrow for the last time before the alterations to the church are made. Rev. J. W. Barnhart, the Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Temperance meeting at 3:30 P. M. Seats free. Welcome all.

OPEN ALL SUMMER.—STANTON STREET Baptist Church, No. 36 Stanton st.—Rev. Henry Hiscox will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHING Sunday morning and evening, by Rev. P. L. Davies, of this City.

REV. JAMES BOXER, D. D., OF SING SING, N. Y., will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. DR. SPROLE, FORMERLY OF NEWburg, will preach in the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., at 10:30 A. M. on Sunday.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:45. Saturday Matinée at 1:30 P. M.
THIS and EVERY EVENING until further notice, and at Matinée Saturdays at 1:30 P. M., will be presented the magnificent revival of
JANE EYRE,
which has met with UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS, and the COMMENDATION OF THE ENTIRE PRESS.
Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON......as......JANE EYRE
"Infinitely superior to 'Led Astray.' * * * 'Jane Eyre' is the best play and the best acted play that the public have had an opportunity of enjoying in a long time."—*Times.*
"The total effect of the performance was that of brilliant symmetry."—*Tribune.*
"The representation is certainly one which should be highly recommended to all lovers of pure and good theatric entertainment."—*Sun.*
"We can cordially commend this revival of 'Jane Eyre.'"—*World.*
Characters by
Misses CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, FANNY MORANT, MAUDE GRANGER, MARIE WILKINS, KATE HOLLAND, HATTIE THORP, AUGUSTA RAYMOND, DE LACY, LITTLE LAURA THORPE, and Messrs. FRED. ERIC ROBINSON, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, H. W. MONTGOMERY, A. D. BRADLEY, T. E. MORRIS, FRANK LAMB, and W. H. WILDER.
Box-office open for the sale of reserved seats from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 p. M.
THE POPULAR ARTIST, MR.
DAN
BRYANT,
Will appear, for the last time at present, on
SATURDAY, AUG. 29.
In the afternoon at 1:30, and evening at 8, in his celebrated Hibernian impersonations of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
and
HANDY ANDY.
The eminent comedian, Mr. J. L.
TOOLE,
having recovered from his recent severe accident, will re-appear on
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 31,
in the comedies of
PAUL PRY,
and
OFF THE LINE.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
The Museum will be open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., on and after the 1st of September, 1874. Gallery of pictures by old masters; large collection of pictures, and other art objects; Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities. Admission 25 cents. Mondays FREE.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Manager.
THIS and EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY Matinée at 2, the Grand Oriental Spectacular Drama, in 4 acts, "THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS."
Arranged expressly for this Theatre, and produced with New Scenery, Costumes, Machinery, &c., &c.
The entire excellent Company appearing in the Cast.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ROBINSON HALL.
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
Every EVENING and TUESDAY and FRIDAY matinées.
At 8 o'clock—THE FEMALE MINSTRELS.
At 9 o'clock—THE OLIO OF SPECIALTIES.
At 10 o'clock—THE CAN CAN.
BY THE ONLY GENUINE FRENCH CAN CAN TROUPE IN AMERICA.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Great success of the new drama, WHIP HAND.
The performance will commence, for the first time in New-York, the Hibernian drama entitled,
SCARLET AND GREEN.

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APTOMMAS.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. ROBT. SCOTT, FROM GLASGOW, Scotland, will preach in the Jane Street U. P. Church at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow evening.

REV. DR. JAMES O. MURRAY, OF THE Brick Presbyterian Church, will speak to young men at Association Hall Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.— Dr. Hiscox, formerly and for thirteen years pastor, will preach Sabbath, Sept. 6, morning and evening, and will administer the communion in the afternoon. All are cordially invited, especially former members.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. Strangers seated.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— Free seats. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M., and for deaf-mutes at 3:30 P. M. Wednesday and Friday services at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Other days, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 22d st.—Service in the chapel on Sunday next, in the morning only. Preaching by Rev. Dr. Hurst at 10:30. The church will be reopened on the 6th of September, when the pulpit will be occupied by Rev. Dr. Chapman.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT square, will be opened on Sunday, Aug. 30, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE NEW JERSEY State Convention of Universalists will be held at Jersey City on Wednesday and Thursday next. Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, of Jersey City, will preach the Occasional Sermon at the church on Summit av., on Wednesday evening. The Convention will close with public religious services Thursday evening.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST 22D ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Dr. Bush will preach in this church to-morrow forenoon at 10:30 o'clock and evening at 8 o'clock.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church.—Preaching to-morrow, (Sabbath,) at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Pastor elect.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES,
AUGUST MEETING.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26,
THURSDAY, Aug. 27,
SATURDAY, Aug. 29.
JOHN HOEY, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE JEROME PARK VILLA SITE AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 20 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, Sept. 4, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. WM. HENRY ANTHON, Secretary.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,
FOUNDED 1855.
Supplies schools and families with good teachers;
Represents reliable teachers wanting positions;
Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS.
NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing "The right Teacher for the right place."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS TEACHER in a family, or as assistant in a school to teach English branches and music, if required, in New-York or vicinity; references exchanged. Address J. M. D., Sharon, Conn.

A LADY OF CULTURE, EXPERIENCED IN teaching children English, French, and music, desires a position for the same; references the best. Address Teacher, Box No. 55 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLlege, wishes to obtain a position as a teacher in a school; can give the very best references. Apply to E. S. M., No. 150 Montague st., Brooklyn.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHEIM BERMAN and ELIAS OLENICK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Bernheim Berman and Elias Olenick, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD KEEPING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. —A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Richard Keeping, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES K. HAWKES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles K. Hawkes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of September, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
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OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

THE SINGLE-SCULL RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY COURTNEY—THE DOUBLE-SCULL RACE WON BY THE ATHLETICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 28, 1874.

The first day of the second annual regatta of the Saratoga Rowing Association began with everything desirable in its favor. Wind and water were in the best possible humor, and so were the rowers and the spectators. The grand stand and starting line are this year located a half-mile further up the lake, as the large number of entries for several of the races required more breadth than could be obtained at the former spot, at the foot of the lake. There was little delay this morning. Shortly after 12 o'clock a rather fresh breeze sprung up, and put a lively ripple on the water; but the single-scull race had already been rowed, and the double-scull race but looked a little livelier for the infant sea which was no serious detriment to their rowing, as the time will show. The grand stand, located on the Schuyler property, a little north of Ramsdell's Point, was well covered with people, and the large open space surrounding it was filled with carriages. There was a large attendance.

Two races were rowed to-day, the first a single-scull race for the championship of the State of New-York, for which the prizes are a beautiful diamond challenge medal and a silver presentation cup. The second race was a double scull, for which there is no challenge prize, two handsome gold presentation medals being the permanent reward for this exhibition of skill and pluck.

The first gun, the signal to prepare, was fired about 10:30 A. M., and brought out a half dozen candidates for the State championship. The second signal to draw in line came about 11 o'clock, and was readily obeyed, as follows: Edward Blake, of the Atalanta Boat Club, New-York, went to his starting boat on the western extremity of the line, near the grand stand; Frank E. Yates, of the New-York Athletic Club, being No. 2; James Wilson, of the Beaverwyck Club, Albany, No. 3; David Roach, of the Gramercy Boat Club, New-York, No. 4; Charles E. Courtney, of the Union Springs Boat Club, No. 5, and William B. Curtis, of the New-York Athletic Club, bringing up the eastern end of the line. Both the races rowed to-day were two miles, with one turn; starting and finishing immediately off the grand stand, giving the people on shore an almost uninterrupted view of the entire race.

At 11:13 Commodore Brady, who officiated as starter and Referee, fired a pistol as the signal to start, Blake getting away handsomely with a lead which he retained for an eighth of a mile. Curtis and Yates, who were also entered for the double scull, here dropped out, having merely started to save their entrance fee. Courtney was now undoubtedly the winner, as Curtis and Yates were deemed the only men capable of giving him a good race. Courtney drew well in front of Wilson on the half mile, and playfully favored the Beaverwyck representative with a vigorous wash for several minutes; then, seemingly becoming tired of his monotonous occupation, he opened a gap of about three lengths. He was quickly pursued by Roach, who, although scarce more than half the size of his powerful leader, rowed him a beautiful race. Blake was passed by all in turn before this point was reached, and successfully brought up the rear of the race the rest of the way. Courtney made his turn in six minutes forty-five seconds, (first mile,) Roach turning in less than five seconds after; then Wilson; and the last to round the upper stake was the Atalanta's representative. The remainder of the race is easily described. Courtney rowed in as he pleased, winning the State championship in 14.44, Roach coming in a creditable second in 14.56; Wilson third in 15.10, and Blake last in 15.48. Blake's slow time is in a measure owing to his getting in the wake of the Referee's steamer. On account of the great distance between him and the third man, it was deemed impossible for him to win; and, in order to enable the time-keepers and Judges to witness the finish, the Referee's boat was forced to start homeward before Mr. Blake could pass.

About a half hour elapsed before the next race was called, the second gun bringing out three pair of scullers, as follows: William B. Curtis and Frank E. Yates, of the New-York Athletic Club; Joseph Girvin and J. W. Lathrope, of the Beaverwyck Boat Club, Albany; and Perry H. Ewing, Jr., and George Hughes, of the Mutual Boat Club, also of Albany. The Beaverwyck pair got off very quickly when the Commodore pulled the trigger for this race, the Mutuals following second, the Athletics making rather a slow start, with considerable splashing of water. The latter had rowed but about a hundred yards when Yates caught a small shell-fish, which almost brought them to a standstill, but quickly recovering, Curtis having uttered what at this distance may have been a short prayer, they settled down steadily to their work, and at the half-mile crossed the Mutuals' bow with plenty of clear water between them, and then rapidly overhauled and passed the Beaverwycks, making a neat turn (first mile) in 6:12, the Beaverwycks going around about ten seconds later, leading the Mutuals by fully as great a lapse of time. Fairly straightened for home, Curtis and Yates rowed a handsome long, sweeping stroke, with plenty of reach forward and finishing well, dwelling a little on the finish, and rowing about thirty-two strokes to the minute. The two gaps between the three pairs still continued to widen as they approached the finishing line, which the Athletics crossed in 13:23½; Beaverwycks, 13:50¼; Mutuals, 14:10.

This concluded the first day's programme, and the multitude was soon on the road back to town in time for an early dinner. To-morrow the senior scullers and pair-oared races will come off, in both of which the competition will be much more spirited, the men being better matched. Every train continues to bring additions to the sight-seers, and if this continues, as it is now supposed it will, the attendance to witness the great four-oared race on Monday may be nearly, if not quite, as great as the crowd which attended the college regatta. Those who are here will not complain, as the price of hacks has already declined from $25 to $15, and even less.

THE SWIMMING MATCH.

THE RACE EASILY WON BY JOHNSON—THE COURSE CHANGED TO PLEASURE BAY—LARGE NUMBERS WITNESSING THE CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 28.—The great international swimming match, as it has been now and then styled, is lost and won, and if there was ever any serious doubt about the matter it is at last set at rest. Those who thought that there was any possibility of Johnson, the English swimmer, losing the match, probably changed their minds when they saw his finish. Indeed, all through the race it was pretty evident that he was merely playing with his opponent. In the first place it is right to say that the match did not take place at Long Branch, which has been thus thrice disappointed. There was a large gathering in front of the Ocean Hotel and along the beach, and the steamer Escort, which had brought down a number of excursionists from the City, lay to off the Branch, about half a mile to seaward. A French swimmer of repute, named Andre, swam out to the vessel and arranged that she should act as stake-boat, but as events were not coming to a climax, she steamed back for New-York shortly after 2 o'clock. It is only justice to say that the contestants and everybody concerned were anxious that the match should proceed at once, but as there was a rather heavy surf rolling on the beach the Coast Wrecking Company would not give a boat, and the Jerseymen were not too anxious to try the experiment of launching one, even if there was no difficulty in the matter of its procurement. An offer of $100 from Trautz and Johnson for a crew to make the attempt failed to meet with any response. Under the circumstances it was resolved to bring the match forward in Pleasure Bay, where the water was as smooth as glass. Here was matter for new speculation, inasmuch as many people, who inclined generally in favor of Johnson, thought that he was hardly as speedy as his opponent in smooth water. However, swimmers, trainers, and all persons concerned in the match betook themselves to Pleasure Bay, and thither also went the crowd of spectators, which was estimated at about 5,000 persons, although I am not quite satisfied that there were so many present. The calculation of the distance was also, I am inclined to think, only approximate. It did not appear to be quite three miles, although, making allowance for the bends in the river or bay, it may have been about that distance.

The general direction of the course was from north to south, the contestants starting from the northern and arriving at the southern end. Particulars in the matter of time, strokes per minute, &c., are hardly necessary, for although the race was what would be termed a close one, it was only so by toleration. Both are good swimmers, but Johnson is superlatively so. He swam under water and over water, dived like a dolphin and rolled like a porpoise, and went through such evolutions as no man deeming that he had a close race to contest would think of performing.

Here are some particulars:

The start was made at 4:24:20, both plunging simultaneously off a steam launch, and Trautz coming up ahead. Trautz was now swimming at the rate of twenty-eight strokes, and Johnson twenty-three per minute. Ten minutes out, they were both swimming at the rate of thirty strokes per minute, Trautz still leading. Twenty minutes out, Trautz was leading by twenty feet, swimming forty-eight strokes to Johnson's thirty-four. At 5 o'clock Johnson pulled up even, swimming thirty strokes; at 5:20 he was leading, still maintaining thirty strokes to Trautz's fifty-four; at 5:27 Trautz spurted up to sixty-nine, and Johnson fell slightly into the rear, but at a safe distance. All this time the row-boats and sail-boats were hovering round quite obstructing the view of the spectators on shore. The swimmers were now getting near to the goal, and not a few were ready to bet on Trautz, but just then Johnson put on a spurt, and, passing his opponent, gained some thirty or thirty-five yards. The simile of a race-horse passing another, and leaving him as if he were standing still, hardly realizes the suddenness with which Johnson went to the front—now under the water, and now over it, he pushed forward with tremendous force. His action in this kind of swimming has been described as hand-over-hand, but it is not so in reality, as he never reaches forward with his left arm. His action is as if he reached forward with his right hand, caught something which was a fixture in the water and drew himself up to and over it, repeating the operation with marvelous strength and rapidity. He reached the goal at 5:34:50, followed by Trautz at 5:36:10, the time of the winner being one hour, ten minutes, and thirty seconds. Both victor and vanquished were cordially greeted. The match, as already understood, was for $1,000 a side and a cup valued at $500. Col. J. M. Bennett, of Philadelphia, and John E. Hoffmire, of New-York, acted as referees. The Judges were Wm. L. McIntire and James Smith. The stake-holder, Chas. Leland, and the starter Alexander R. Samuells. The victor had to go through something like an ovation at the Ocean Hotel, and later in the evening was serenaded by a band of musicians.

THE TURF.

CHARTER OAK PARK RACES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 28.—The first Summer meeting of the Connecticut Stock-breeders' Association, at Charter Oak Park, closed to-day. Fully 15,000 persons were present, including several thousand in carriages. The 2:30 race was easily won by Everett Ray in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

CHARTER OAK PARK, HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 28.—Purse $4,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:30; $2,000 to first; $1,000 to second; $600 to third, and $400 to fourth horse.

J. E. Eckerson's Everett Ray	1	1	1
W. H. Crawford's Annie Collins	2	3	2
J. J. Bowen's Ben Morrill	3	2	3
C. W. Mitchell's Geo. H. Mitchell	4	4	4

Time—2:29½, 2:28, and 2:28¼.

The free-to-all race was won by Goldsmith Maid in three straight heats. Cairnors was drawn.

SUMMARY.

Purse $4,000, free to all horses; $2,000 to first, $1,000 to second, $600 to third, $400 to fourth horse.

Budd Doble's Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
James Dougrey's American Girl	0	2	2
Wm. Humphrey's Judge Fullerton	0	3	3
C. S. Green's Lulu	4	4	4

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three qrs.	Mile.
First heat	34¾	1:09¾	1:44¾	2:17¾
Second heat	34¼	1:09	1:43½	2:18
Third heat	34¼	1:08¼	....	2:18½

A running race for $1,500, mile heats and repeat, was won by John Brougham's Gerald, in 1:49¼ and 1:46¼, beating Cook's Camden and Barsden's Lorena.

The inauguration of the Charter Oak Trotting Park has been a great success, financially as well as otherwise. Most of the fastest horses have trotted during the meeting, and many of the prominent horse owners of the country have attended the race. Next year the races will undoubtedly offer still greater attractions.

RAILROAD COMPLICATIONS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE JOLIET AND INDIANA NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Events have recently transpired in connection with the affairs of the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Company which have occasioned much disquiet to the bondholders of the road, and threaten to lead to serious and protracted litigation. The Joliet road almost immediately upon its completion was leased to the Michigan Central at an annual rental of $89,000 per annum. This sum was devoted to the payment of the interest on the amount for which the road had been mortgaged, namely, $800,000, the bondholders receiving eight per cent. for their money. On the 10th of July last the principal of the mortgage became due, and the bonds were presented for payment, but the Joliet Company being unable to respond, they were protested. Subsequently, at a meeting of the Directors of the company, the following report, emanating from a committee of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and of the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, was submitted:

First—It is clear beyond controversy that under the articles of agreement between the above-named companies, constituting in effect a perpetual lease of its road by the latter company to the former, bearing date the 7th of September, 1854, the Michigan Central Railroad Company neither directly nor indirectly entered into any other contract in relation to the mortgage bonds of the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Company than to apply a portion of the rent reserved in the lease to the payment of the interest of those bonds until the same matured. They are, therefore, neither legally nor equitably bound to pay the principal.

Second—The position of the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Company toward the holders of the bonds is this: The company, until and unless the mortgage is foreclosed, will be in the receipt of an annual rent from the Michigan Central Railroad Company of $89,000. It will owe the mortgage bondholders a debt, that has matured, of $800,000. The mortgage bondholders must either negotiate with the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Company for a renewal of the $800,000 loan, upon terms to be agreed upon, or a foreclosure must take place, which will terminate the lease, and leave the bondholders a property probably insufficient to repay the debt for which it is mortgaged.

Third—It is clearly, then, for the interest of both the bondholders and the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, that the lease should not be extinguished by foreclosure, and that some new arrangement should be made for an extension or a renewal of the mortgage bonds. With regard to the stock of the company, there are 3,000 shares of capital stock, of which the Michigan Central Railroad Company holds 2,243 shares, leaving 757 shares in the hands of private stockholders, who may, by the tenor of the certificates, have been led to suppose that the regular continuation of dividends upon the same depended solely upon the lease being carried out by the Michigan Central Railroad Company; in view of which, such stockholders are entitled to special consideration, if it can properly be accorded to them—to further which view, said stockholders should be allowed to exchange their stock for bonds, each five shares of stock being entitled to a bond of $500. It is therefore the clear duty of the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, if such extension or renewal is had, or exchange of stock made, to appropriate the entire rental—after reserving a sufficient amount for the necessary incidental expenses—first, to the payment of the interest on the renewal bonds, and to the bonds issued in exchange for the 757 shares of stock, and the residue to form a sinking fund for the payment of those bonds when they mature.

The proposal embodied in the foregoing statement is received with anything but favor by the bondholders of the road, and some of them do not hesitate to characterize it as an attempt to perpetrate a gross imposition. The whole scheme, they assert, is devised in the interest of the Michigan Central, which, owning 2,243 shares of the stock, desires to gobble up the entire road at the expense of the bondholders, by whose money it was built. On the other hand it is claimed that the road is really not worth the amount of the mortgage, and that the proposed new issue of six per cent. bonds is the very best thing that can be done in the interest of the bondholders, who are certain to lose in the event of a foreclosure sale. The difficulty is likely ultimately to find its solution in the courts.

THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILROAD.

The report of the special committee of the first mortgage bondholders of the New-York Midland Railroad made yesterday, at the meeting in the Cooper Institute, embraced the following basis for reorganizing the company:

First—That the control and management of the road should be left in the hands of the first mortgage bondholders until the regular payment of interest on the bonds is secured.

Second—That holders of the first mortgage bonds and Receiver's certificates should have new first mortgage bonds given them, which should bear coupons from as early a date as possible.

Third—That before the property of the company be mortgaged, money should be raised on it to secure the proper repairing and finishing of the road.

Fourth—Junior securities and outstanding indebtedness shall come in the exact order of their respective priority.

Fifth—That the Western Extension be regarded as a separate undertaking, having no relation to first mortgages, but that there should be some recognition among junior securities, invested on the main road.

The debate on adopting the above plans was long. Those in favor thought delay disastrous. After numerous motions and votes the plans proposed were adopted, and the committee who made the report were instructed to select five competent persons to act as trustees of the road.

THE SECURITY BANK.

EFFECT OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIQUIDATION.

The announcement made yesterday that the Committee on Liquidation of the Security Bank had reported in favor of declaring a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable after the 1st of September, has aroused a strong feeling in financial and business circles against the management, not only of the Security Bank but of other State institutions, which during the past year have either collapsed or gone into liquidation. In the discharge of their duty the committee have unearthed evidences of mismanagement—not to use a stronger term—which in several instances has seriously compromised the standing of the bank, and in the end resulted in sinking more than four-fifths of the capital invested by the stockholders. In all these cases the men to blame have been those in whom the bank had most reason to trust. One of the principal of these was Lowes, the Cashier, who disappeared last November, leaving a deficit of $103,000 in his accounts. Another is C. A. Colby, the Vice President, who resigned last March. This latter was the official who loaned $53,000 of the bank's money to the Bank of the Commonwealth, which acted as clearing-house agent of the Security. This transaction took place shortly before the panic of September last, and without the knowledge or consent of the Directors or the President of the former institution. The money was subsequently invested in the stock of the Commonwealth Bank while it stood in the books of the Security as a deposit of the latter institution with the former. When the panic came the officers of the Security drew against this sum, only to find that their supposed balance was in reality stock of the Commonwealth. The subsequent complications resulting in the reported failure of the last-named institution, at a most critical moment, are fresh in the minds of many of our readers. The claim for this $50,000, which is still pending against the stockholders of the Commonwealth Bank, has been thoroughly investigated by the committee, and a suit entered for the recovery of the money. After settling the claims of the depositors, the committee found that they had about $160,000 in cash. This it was at first determined to pay to the stockholders, which would have made the dividend twenty per cent., but the receipt of several notices of suits begun against the bank has rendered necessary the retention of sufficient funds to meet the expense of their defense.

In conversation with a TIMES reporter, yesterday, Mr. James Mack, a director of the bank, said that one of the chief causes of all the trouble was the laxity of the present State banking laws. Had the security been a National bank, it is thought the present state of affairs would have been impossible. Up to 1862, the State banking law was stringent enough. In that year the passage by Congress of the National Banking act completely altered the situation. By its provisions the State banks were taxed so heavily on their circulation as to render its complete withdrawal necessary. Under the old State legislation all the precautions had been to protect the bill-holder, so that when that department of the banking business had been abolished the depositors and stockholders were left practically without any protection whatever.

As the law stands at present bankers say all the security required for the formation of a State bank is a deposit of $5,000 with the State authorities at Albany. The question of capital has nothing to do with it. A bank with $50,000, or a bank with $10,000,000, can each organize by depositing $5,000 with the Controller of the State. From organization onward the case is the same; the needful safeguards, under the national banking system, are constantly employed to protect the bill-holder, stockholder, and depositor. This laxity of the law has already been taken advantage of by men like Van Orden, of the Stuyvesant Bank, as well as others, the result being that the property of depositors as well as stockholders has been too often placed at the mercy of designing or negligent officials.

The first President of the Security Bank, on its organization in May, 1870, was Joseph U. Orvis. The capital stock was then $250,000, but has since been raised to $500,000. On the retirement of Mr. Orvis Mr. Edward Clark, of the Singer Sewing-machine Company, a gentleman in whom the Directors and stockholders repose the utmost confidence, was elected in his place. An effort was made to restore the institution to a firm condition, but the subsequent conduct of the Vice President, Colby, in the matter of the $50,000 loan to the Commonwealth Bank, together with other negligence and mismanagement, contributed to its final dissolution. Mr. Mack and others interested assert that loans were freely made on the flimsiest security, and charge that more than one of the officers was in the habit of borrowing the money of the bank, in direct violation of the law, and often on the most questionable of obligations. Among others, they allege, that Colby himself, while acting as Vice President and having full charge of the funds of the institution, opened a banking office under his own name in Wall street, borrowing the funds of the bank, and using them when necessary in his own business. In July last Mr. Colby, in an interview with a newspaper reporter, "admitted making an unfortunate misstep, but being a young man he hoped for lenient treatment at the hands of the public." Mr. Colby is between fifty-five and sixty years of age, and his hair is said to be quite gray.

ARREST OF "RING" STATIONERS.

On the 4th of October, 1871, the Subcommittee on Advertising, Printing, Stationery, &c., in their report to the Joint Committee of Supervisors, Aldermen, and Citizens, referring to the amounts of money received by Messrs. T. W. Roe & Co. from the City and County during the time covered by their report, (the years 1869, 1870, and to Sept. 16, 1871,) said: "Your committee, through a person delegated by the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, have waited upon Messrs. T. W. Roe & Co. and Messrs. W. C. Rogers & Co. Messrs. Roe & Co. and Messrs. Rogers & Co. at first consented to give the information desired, to wit, a statement of the amount of money received from the City and County during the time covered by this report, but at subsequent interviews they both declined to give any information, the former stating that 'they had given goods for the full amount of the money they had received, and had paid no percentage or gift to any person for their assistance in obtaining payment of the same.'" Failing to get any satisfactory statement from Messrs. Roe & Co., after many unavailing efforts, the City authorities at last determined to bring suit against the firm, in order that a clear statement might be elicited. Suit has been accordingly brought in the Supreme Court, and the persons composing the firm of Thos. W. Roe & Co., Messrs. Thos. W. Roe and Peter Monaghan, were arrested on the 18th inst., under an order of arrest granted by Judge Donohue. The parties were taken to the Sheriff's office, where they promptly gave bail in the sum of $50,000 to appear. Messrs. Edward and Andrew Martin, of No. 94 Madison street, going on their bond. These gentlemen qualified as sureties, each making oath that he owned a half interest in the following named property: The house and lot No. 67 Catharine street, valued at $45,000; the houses and lots Nos. 71 and 73 Catharine street, valued at $50,000, and the house and lot No. 94 Madison street, valued at $14,000, all without any incumbrance whatever.

THE BLACK-HILLS EXPEDITION—NOTICE BY GEN. SHERIDAN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan has issued an order notifying parties now organizing at various points on the border to visit the Black Hills in search of gold, that they will not be permitted to go unless under authority of the Secretary of the Interior or of Congress. Some efforts are reported as being made here to organize an expedition for the Black Hills country.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 28.—The Governor General and party continue their tour through Western Ontario, and are accorded enthusiastic receptions wherever they go. To-day they visit Welland, St. Catharine's, and Niagara, and are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

ARMY AND NAVY OF THE GULF.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 28.—The annual reunion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, which was appointed to be held in this city next Wednesday, Sept. 2, has been postponed until next year at the same place, the date to be announced hereafter.

TRAVELING IN THE AIR.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 28.—Prof. Donaldson, accompanied by Messrs. Burke, Jannier, Fisher, Morgan, Herbert, and Johnston, representatives of the *Ledger*, *Press*, *North American*, *Record*, *Age*, and *Inquirer*, made a balloon ascension at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in the presence of 20,000 spectators. The balloon was new and of mammoth proportions. The wind carried it in a south-westerly direction.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Fall games of the New-York Athletic Club will take place on Sept. 26.

To-day, if the weather is fine, there will be music on the Mall, at Central Park, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M.

The City of Peking will be open to public inspection to-day, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., at Pier No. 42, North River.

Capt. Otis Dyer, a veteran of 1812, was buried yesterday, from the Church of the Strangers, in Mercer street.

The Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild was towed up the Hudson yesterday, having on board 901 sick children and mothers. The music was furnished by the Orphans' Band of the Union Home.

Henry Zander, who was arraigned on last Sunday before Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with drugging and assaulting a young girl, was yesterday discharged for lack of evidence.

Some of the Aldermen applied yesterday at the Controller's office for their salaries as "Supervisors," in pursuance of the recent judicial decision, but they found that no checks had been made out for them.

Henry Francis, a colored man, was held in $1,000 bail for trial by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a watch and $30 from John Rennett, of No. 234 West Forty-first street, in the house No. 27 Sullivan street.

Officer Ellis, of the Seventh Precinct, who was charged with having robbed Paul Lange, of No. 118 Forsyth street, was tried before Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and honorably acquitted on the testimony of several witnesses.

At the last meeting of the American Dental Convention held at Saratoga recently, the Ex-President of the organization, Dr. J. G. Ambler, of this city, was presented with a handsome gold watch, chain, and seal, as a token of regard and in acknowledgment of services rendered the convention.

Yesterday afternoon, while the Silver Star and Olympic Base-ball Clubs were playing a game of ball on the old Union Ground, (Melrose,) the pitcher of the Silver Stars, Mr. Russel, while in the act of delivering a ball to the striker, broke his arm near the elbow. He was properly cared for and sent home.

In the suit of Phillips against The Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company James Gordon Bennett became a bondsman in the sum of $75,000, and was required to justify in the sum of $150,000. He appeared in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for the purpose of being examined as to his sufficiency as a surety. He testified that he owned real estate in New-York, and was not a lawyer. This was held to be satisfactory, and his bond was accepted.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Controller paid $2,860 to the Inebriate Home yesterday, the usual monthly proceeds of licenses and fines.

George Schaffer was held by Justice Eames, yesterday morning, for feloniously assaulting his wife Johanna with a stone pitcher.

An unknown man, while in the act of boarding the Italian bark Margino Calert, at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, fell and broke his right leg. He was removed to St. Peter's Hospital.

Ann Cooper, of No. 28 Carroll street, Brooklyn, while hanging clothes from her window on a pulley line, fell to the ground and fractured her leg. She was removed in an ambulance to the Long Island College Hospital.

Ellen Winestock, residing at No. 174 Conover street, Brooklyn, was arrested about 12 o'clock yesterday upon complaint of Peter Burns, who charged her with throwing him down a flight of stairs, injuring him severely. He was removed to Long Island College Hospital.

Couley's vinegar factory, in Grand, between Second and Third streets, Brooklyn, was seized, yesterday afternoon, by Col. Smith, of Superintendent Howley's department, New-York. In the rear of the factory a large distillery was found in operation. An examination will be had to-day.

Patrick Rice, while crossing a canal-boat which was moored at the foot of Seventeenth street, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, was attacked and severely bitten in the face and breast by a dog belonging to Jessie Pierson, the Captain of the boat. Judge Morse ordered the dog to be killed, but the Captain refusing was arraigned by Judge Morse and fined $10 for a violation of a city ordinance.

LONG ISLAND.

The auction sale of the French steam-ship Alexander Lavelley, ashore on Southampton Beach, did not attract a large number of bidders. M. H. Gregory, of Sag Harbor, made the first bid, $500, and in a few minutes afterward the last one, $3,375.

Thomas and Cornelius Sullivan were arrested yesterday, by Detective Moran and Officer Kavanagh, for breaking into the stable of Patrick Hughes, of Blissville, Long Island City. Their object was horse-stealing, but failing in that, they appropriated a set of harness valued at $45.

Mr. William Wagner, of College Point, whose wife disappeared mysteriously on Friday night, received a telegram a few days ago informing him that she had been found in New-York and sent to the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island. It proved to be the wrong woman, however. He has since received another telegram, stating that the body of a woman answering to the description had been found at West Chester, but whether it is his wife's body is not yet known.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. James Corrigan, Vice President of Seton Hall College, South Orange, has returned home. He was one of the Pilgrims to France and Rome.

Jotham H. Condit, the Collector of Taxes of East Orange, submitted his bonds in the sum of $50,000 to the Town Council at its last meeting, and they were approved.

Dr. Freeman, residing on Jersey City Heights, was struck on the head with a stone while walking along Grand street Thursday night, and very seriously injured. The person who threw the stone could not be discovered.

The annual session of the New-Jersey State Convention of Universalists will be held at Jersey City on Wednesday and Thursday next. Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, Pastor of the church on Summit avenue, will preach the occasional sermon.

The East Newark Police made a descent upon a policy shop in East Newark Thursday night, and arrested the proprietors, Heidecker & Walker, and seven men who were in the place at the time. The proprietors were held and the others discharged.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the boy Henry Townsend, who was killed in the Jersey City Cemetery a few days ago by the fall of a tomb-stone, returned a verdict of accidental death, with a recommendation to the Superintendent of the cemetery to see that all tomb-stones are properly set.

Yesterday morning, Peter Osman, a Central Railroad brakeman, was hurled from a train of cars by striking against the beams of the bridge at the Communipaw Station, and falling on the track was instantly killed. Deceased was twenty-three years of age, resided in Pine street, and leaves a wife and three children. County Physician Stout was notified.

John Sheridan was arrested in Jersey City between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, on suspicion of having burglariously entered Hickey's saloon, corner of Green and Steuben streets. He was seen in the vicinity of the saloon in company with two other men, and a bundle, which he concealed under some lumber just previous to his capture, was found to contain some of the stolen property. He was committed for trial. The plunder consisted of a small quantity of segars and liquor.

THE TORRINO MURDER.

The inquest in the Torrino murder case was resumed yesterday, but no new facts were developed. M. Chippo, the clerk of Mr. White, the proprietor of a saloon in Oak street, was the first witness called, and testified that Torrino and Carromenti became engaged in a quarrel in the saloon on the night previous to the murder. A clerk in the employ of Mr. De La Royde stated that three Italians were in the saloon on the night of the murder. He identified Torrino and Carromenti as being two of the party. Mrs. St. George on being recalled testified to facts already published, after which an adjournment took place until Monday afternoon.

ROBBERY OF WATCHES.

It was reported to Capt. Caffrey, of the Second Precinct, yesterday that sneak thieves entered the store of M. Davies, at No. 113 South street, and carried off two boxes of watches, valued at $1,200. From what could be learned it appears that while the son of Mr. Davies went to the back of the store to hang up his coat previous to taking down the shutters two men entered the store and carried off two boxes of watches, which he had carried into the store a few minutes previous. It is believed that the thieves will be arrested to-day.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A SEA CAPTAIN.

John A. Barstom, master of the American bark Navesink, now lying in this port, was arrested on Wednesday last under an order granted by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, at the suit of August Bolte, who claims $5,000 damages for assaults committed upon his wife during the passage from Hamburg to this port. Affidavits of the first and second mates and the steward of the vessel fully corroborate the statement of the plaintiff in the case. Barstom yesterday gave bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear to answer.

THE POLICE BOARD.

The Board of Police yesterday held a lengthy meeting, and transacted considerable business. On motion of Commissioner Voorhis the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the report received from the Treasurer relating to the amount received and expended from January 1st to August 1st, 1874, on account of Police and street-cleaning purposes be entered at length upon the minutes.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk transmit to the Board of Police a detailed statement, giving the time, value, and amount of the various gratuities received by the members of the Detective squad now on the force, and which were reported to the Board, and authority given to receive the same, under Rule 596 of the Police Manual, said statement to contain the cause or occasion of the gratuity being given.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Street-cleaning Commission to consider the proposition of cleaning all the streets of the City between the hours of 6 P. M. and 7 A. M., or such portions thereof in addition to those at present cleaned during said hours, as may be deemed advisable, and to report thereon at an early day.

Resolved, That the Chief of the Bureau of Elections be directed, in issuing the annual notice of instructions to Inspectors and Poll Clerks for the ensuing election, to call attention to the provisions of sections 39, 82, 84, and 85, respectively, of the election laws, with a notification that any violation thereof will be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

The following resolution was defeated, Messrs. Disbecker and Duryee voting "no":

Resolved, That all orders to the Superintendent of Police shall be issued by the Board of Police, and all orders to the Captains of Police shall be issued through and by the Superintendent.

Officer McGrath was allowed to receive $100 for meritorious services.

An application was made to allow Roundsman Meade, and Officers Nolan and Kohler to receive $5 each from Peter Trotten, of No. 89 Fulton street, for entering his place and stopping water that was running. The board adopted a resolution denying the application.

An application, signed by Mayor Havemeyer and S. S. Cox, was received asking that J. Fontain be appointed Superintendent of street-sweeping machines.

Joseph Sweet was appointed inspector of dumps.

The specifications for coal for the Police Department were approved, as well as those for feed for the Street-cleaning Department.

C. H. Watson sent a communication to the board on behalf of the Tenth Judicial District, demanding that the board make preparations for the election of a Civil Justice. The question was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

NATIONAL BOARD OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

The following gentlemen have been elected delegates to the third annual meeting of the National Board of Steam Navigation, to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 2d prox.: Maine—Capt. J. B. Coyle, Henry Fox, and C. B. Sanford. Massachusetts—F. W. Nickerson, D. D. Whiton, H. M. Whitney. Rhode Island—B. Buffum. Philadelphia—H. O. Welch, T. N. Scott, F. B. Gowen, F. B. Colton, Peter Wrightson, E. Browning, A. V. Fraser, S. Flannigan, W. H. Farr, Wm. M. Baird, H. Winsor, A. Groves, S. Churchman, E. C. Knight, T. McGuire, W. Massy, W. L. James, Bartram Snyder, Thos. Clyde. Senators Cameron and Scott have been invited to go out with the Philadelphia Board. Virginia—Marshall Parks. Maryland—Geo. J. Appold, M. L. Weems, W. C. Smith, J. B. Andrews, R. Foster, R. F. Taylor, P. R. Clark, Jno. M. Robinson. South Carolina—Wm. A. Courtney. The Western delegations report direct to John Allen, Jr., Chairman, at Buffalo. The delegates leave this City on the 10 o'clock Chicago express on Thursday morning next, meeting the Eastern delegations at Albany.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

On Thursday evening a horse attached to a light wagon standing in River street, Newark, N. J., became frightened and ran away. He dashed down Centre street into Front, and ran against a man named Theodore Schroeder, who happened to be crossing the street at the time. Schroeder was thrown violently to the pavement, and his clothing becoming entangled between the shafts and the horse he was dragged a considerable distance with his head knocking against the cobble-stones. Blood gushed from his mouth, nose, and ears, and when his clothing was released he lay senseless on the street. He was taken to his residence, No. 106 North Canal street, where he died about midnight. Deceased was forty-two years old, and was employed as foreman in Lagowitz & Co.'s trunk factory. He leaves a wife and three children. County Physician Dodd was notified.

THE MISSING MIDDLETOWN MERCHANT.

No tidings have yet been received of the whereabouts of Mr. J. Lincoln Smith, the Middletown merchant who mysteriously disappeared in Williamsburg about three weeks ago. His relatives offer a reward of $500 for satisfactory proof of his death or the recovery of the body. He was thirty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches in height, of light complexion, with closely cut hair, and full beard, threaded with gray. He was dressed in a black coat, buff marseilles vest, navy blue pants, snuff colored overcoat, and linen duster. He wore a gold watch with a heavy chain of links, attached to which was a heavy gold seal; large amethyst ring on the third finger of his left hand, and carried with him a hand valise.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Boggs, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Judge E. E. Williams, of Australia, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Leland Standford, of California, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Senator George R. Dennis, of Maryland, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Herbert Praed, Esq., M. P., of London, and Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. B. Platt Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie, and Col. T. J. Treadwell, United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman Charles O'Neill, of Philadelphia; Postmaster John F. Smyth, of Albany; Hon. L. P. Walker, of Alabama, and E. C. Banfield, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ASHES AND GARBAGE.

At a special meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Col. Prentice, counsel for the board, submitted another long report on the collection and distribution of garbage and ashes by the Board of Police, and proposed ordinances in accordances with the suggestions of the Sanitary Committee's last report.

[Advertisement.]

A hateful headache or pain of any description instantly relieved with Wolcott's Pain Paint. For Catarrh, use Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator. Money refunded if dissatisfied.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Main, from Bremen.—Mrs. Fuller and daughter, Mrs. Keller and family, Mr. Untermeyer and family, Mr. Pertrim, Mrs. Dr. Braun, Mrs. Goodmann and son, Mr. Rolli, Mr. Jungk, Mr. Dennis and lady, T. Schwab and family and servant, G. Mayer and family, Mrs. Mooring and son, Carl Von Wolffradt, Georg Kraft, Carl Aufermann, E. Schmid, John Dorsel and family, Homer Cohen and family, L. Blum, Miss C. Hissinger, H. Beiler, L. Luck and lady, Ch. Winter, Fr. Dickly, Mrs. Baker and family, Mrs. A. Ranslkoff and family, H. Mestendorf and brother, H. Stockoff, Mrs. C. Mestendorf and son, Mrs. B. Rothschild, Miss S. Hellwig, Miss Fahl, G. Herzberg, Miss Ch. Hacker, Carl Schillinger, A. Lemmer, Mrs. Lathrop and sister, Mrs. Ahorn and sister, Mr. Loewi, Miss Grace Darling, T. Roes, D. Schweers and family, Miss E. Fuchs, Gustav Long, A. Peter, Mr. Schneidemann, E. Chaska, W. Kleist, Fr. Eisner, L. Stetzner, L. Rubel, P. Hadden, T. Monning and family, Mrs. Prager and family, T. Jacobs and family, Miss R. Heennlotte, Mrs. R. Boesch, E. Hoestring, G. Poppehorn and family, L. Friedmann, A. Schiffer, D. Mahnken, H. Haefner and family, D. Nornberg, Miss M. Weber, Miss T. Heule, T. Busch, S. Steinfeld, Fr. Tramm, C. Stradner, Mrs. H. Berg, H. Cohen, F. Lammers and family, Mrs. M. Fachter, T. Bonn, Mr. Nirse, Mr. Heuer and family, Mrs. C. Kaufmann, Miss E. Neumann, H. Michel and lady, A. Pustmoller, H. Karfmann, Ch. Spaer, T. Mesaner, T. Oster, A. Derlick, H. Windecker and family, H. Steingoetter, G. Kullf.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:24 | Sun sets....6:38 | Moon rises...8:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:54 | Gov. Island.9:43 | Hell Gate...11:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, Aug. 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Oceanic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Barks America, (Ger.,) Koper, Bremen, F. Unkart; Anna, (Ger.,) Jessen, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Berger, (Russ.,) Store, Liverpool for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Kalmia, (Br.,) Day, St. John's, N. F., R. B. Borland & Co.; Agnes, (Ger.,) Olsen, Copenhagen, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Ruggeiro Primo, (Ital.,) Ruggiero, Trieste, Lauro, Storey & Co.; Turist, (Norw.,) Uistrop, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Cora, (Br.,) Henderson, Sydney, C. B., Boyd & Hincken; Grace Kelly, (Br.,) Harnett, Bahia, G. Amsinck & Co.; Myronius, Higgins, Marseilles, J. Henry; Emma Dean, (Br.,) Plummer, Curacoa and St. John, P. R., Theo. Foulke; Ernestine, Mantle, Havana, Bret, Son & Co.

Schrs. Caledonia, (Br.,) Layton, Windsor, N. S., C. W. Berteaux; Casco Lodge, Pierce, Portland, Me.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Palm, (Br.,) Pearse, Liverpool Aug. 11, with mdse. to C. H. Marshall & Co. Aug. 19, lat. 48 16, lon. 32 48, passed ship Phoenix, bound W.; 27th, lat. 40 29, long. 70 16, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; same date and lat., lon. 69 30, passed a Cunard steamer do.; same date, lat. 40 27, lon. 70 30, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; same date, lat. 40 23, lon. 70 57, passed a National steamer bound do.

Steam-ship Main, (Ger.,) Leist, Bremen Aug. 15, via Southampton 18th at 5 P. M., and arr. at Sandy Hook at 2:30 A. M., 28th, with mdse., 150 cabin, and 340 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Aug. 25, lat. 44 52, lon. 56 41, passed steam-ship Deutschland, hence for Bremen.

Steam-ship City of Peking, Grey, Newport, R. I., to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. The City of Peking has been on an excursion.

Bark Billy Simpson, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curry, Cow Bay, 6 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to master.

Bark Origini, (Ital.,) Cavassa, Cork, 48 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Paolo Barsone, (Ital.,) Barsone, London, 65 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Alice Cooper, (of Windsor, N. S.,) King, Antwerp, 41 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Tjomo, (Norw.,) Dublin 29 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Soli deo Gloria, (Ger.,) Wienand, Antwerp 58 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark Cerere, (Aust.,) Bartolick, Bordeaux 43 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Lufra, (Norw.,) Lurentzen, Grimstadt 49 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Marie, (Ger.,) Knoze, Saint Nazaire 53 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Unexpected, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kerrigan, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with laths to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Hyne, Robinson, Salem.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Lyra, Thompson, Norwich.

Schr. Decator Oakes, Baker, Newport.

Schr. John Wettler, Parker, New-Bedford.

Schr. E. G. Sawyer, Hall, Fall River.

Schr. S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Fall River, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Pinta, Clark, Bangor, with lime for Baltimore.

Schr. Staten Islander, Miller, Wickford.

Schr. Joseph Porter, Burroughs, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rightway, Crosby, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Sch. Geo. F. Carman, Dunbar, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Burmah, Chandler, Portsmouth.

Schr. W. E. Leggett, Willets, Bangor, with lime to order.

Schr. Corvo, Pickering, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Conklin, New-Bedford.

Schr. Harvest, Corwin, Bristol.

Schr. Black Diamond, Goldsmith, New-London.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. B. H. Jones, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Metamora, Anderson, New-London.

Schr. Copia, West, Boston.

Schr. Z. L. Adams, Robinson, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Amelia, Guptil, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Malabar, McCarty, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. H. L. Curtis, Curtis, Boston.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. L. Sturgess, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Jones, Taunton.

Schr. Pelter Ritter, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Balloon, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Eaton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. M. Ridley, Anderson, Providence.

Schr. Celestia, Brown, Providence.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lottie Ames, ——, Providence.

Schr. Horizon, Leet, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. M. C. Sproul, Sproul, Newport.

Schr. Red Rover, Brown, Newport.

Schr. L. A. Stevens, Sturgess, Salem.

Schr. July Fourth, Cobb, Salem.

WIND—Sunset, light E. S. E.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 28.—Arr.—Steamers William Lawrence, from Boston; William Kennedy, from Providence; Martha Stevens, from New-York; Octoroon, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; bark Svalen, from Bergen; schrs. Ira Laffrienier, from Boston; H. T. Hedges, from New-Bedford. Cleared—Steamers Potomac, for Liverpool; Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington, N. C.; Josephine Thomson, for New-York; J. S. Shriver, for Philadelphia; barks Virginia, for Cork or Falmouth for orders; Bergenseren, for Havre; brig J. Howland, for Boston; schrs. J. H. Stickney, for Charleston; John K. Shaw, for Hoboken; Calvin F. Baker, for Boston; Wm. Arthur, for Bath; Annie P. Chase, for New-Haven.

Sld. bark Newlight, for Rio; brig Gladiateur, for Rio Grande.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Arr. steamer George Appold, Loveland, from Baltimore. She reports that at 8 o'clock last night a vessel was discovered on fire, bearing E., 15 miles from Highland Light, Cape Cod; she continued burning brightly all night, and was still burning this morning; she appeared to be of about 200 tons; as the weather was calm the crew are doubtless safe. Steamer Nereus, Bearse, from New-York.

Below, schrs. Samuel McMaemy, bound to Quincy; and U. B. Fisk.

Cld., steamers Batavia, (Br.,) Moreland, for Liverpool; Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, for London, via New-York. Ship B. P. Cheney, (new, of Bath,) Starkey, for Madras and Calcutta. Brigs Ned White, (new, of Belfast,) Thombs, for Valparaiso; Salista, Partridge, for New-York. Schr. Kate Grant, Curtis, for Wilmington, N. C.

Sld., ship B. P. Cheney.

The Norwegian bark Unse was burned off Cape Cod, and sank at 4:30 P. M. to-day.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 28.—Arr. schr. J. P. Wyman, from Boston.

Cld. bark Helen Campbell, for London.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 28.—The steamer Ohio, for Liverpool, passed out last evening. The bark Maggie McNeil, for New-Orleans, remains; also, the schrs. Clara Fletcher and Fernandino, for New-York. The brig Ida, from Demerara, has arr. for orders. The schr. John D. Williams put back, with loss of jibboom and headstays.

In the harbor, schrs. Sophia Godfrey, for Lynn; J. S. Evans, from Richmond, for Providence; M. J., Elizabeth, Wm. Henry, and Rockaway, from Baltimore, for New-York. Steamer Achilles, for New-Orleans, went to sea this morning. About 125 sail, including 60 three-masted schrs., are here, windbound.

The bark Emerald went to sea, and brigs Ida and Speed passed up.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 28.—Passed up steamer Saxon, from Boston; Mary, from Providence; Kenilworth, from Liverpool; Tuckahoe, from Richmond; bark Agostina, from Ivigtut; brig Etta Whitmore, from New-York; schr. Lizzie Raymond and yacht Maggie; steamer Fanita, from New-York; schr. Delmont Locke, from Bangor. Passed down: brig Willie Maud, for St. Stephens, N. B.; schrs. Frank Herbert, for Boston. Also passed up Emily H. Naylor, E. C. Irwin, Twenty-one Friends, from Boston; Eastern Belle, from Bucksport; Chas. S. Rogers, from Rockport; Anna E. Safford, from Pawtucket; Mary E. Smith, from Salem; Helen A. Bowen, from Bangor.

Passed down—Steamers Achilles, for New-Orleans; Vindicator, for New-York; bark Emerald, for Havre; schrs. Chromo, for Salem; Agnes R. Bacon, for Portsmouth; Westmoreland, for Providence; Daniel Talbot, A. H. Edwards, and Sullivan Sawin, for Boston; E. Benton, for Norfolk; Canton, for Portland; bark Northumbrian, for Rotterdam; schr. Katie E. Robinson, for Neponset.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 28.—Cld. steam-ships Nederland, for Antwerp; Tonawanda, for New-Orleans; C. W. Lord, for Savannah; schrs. Roque Alayo, for Baracoa; Florence and Lillian, for Jacksonville; Mark Pendleton, for Bangor; James Allderdice, for Fall River; Georgietta, for Norfolk.

Arr. bark Agostina, from Ivigtut; schrs. Sophia Wilson, from Boston; James Allderdice, from Fall River; steam-ship Fanita, from NewYork; brig John Aviles, from Windsor, N. S.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Aug. 28.—Arr. yesterday, schr. James Slater, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 28.—Sld. schrs. Jennie Stout, for New-York; Glynwood Van Amburg, for Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 27.—Arr. schrs. Doretta Vohn, from Middletown, Conn., for Boston; P. M. Porter, Port Johnson, for Rockland; Yosemite, New-Bedford, for Bristol; Maine, from Calais, for orders.

Sld. U. S. steamers Dexter and Grant.

Wind N. E., fresh; clear.

Friday, Aug. 28.—Arr. brig Lucy, (Br.,) from New-York, for St. John, N. B.; schrs. George Nevenger, Philadelphia, for Boston; David B. Doane, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Also arr. schrs. General Connor, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Johnnie Meserve, Baltimore, for Salem.

Sld. schrs. Belle Hooper and D. Davidson.

Wind, N. E., moderate; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Sld. for the United States, John Bunyan.

Arr. out from the United States on the 21st inst., John E. Chase.

22d, Golconda.

27th, M. E. Corning.

28th, Kestrel, Geronima, Ghilino, Galathea, and M. Smith Petersen.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 28.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Scotia, Capt. Leitch, from New-York Aug. 19, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 28—4 P. M.—A Spanish steamer is now towing the disabled steam-ship Westphalia into this harbor.

The Inman steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool, sld. for New-York to-day.

WHOLESALE

AUTUMN, 1874.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Respectfully announce that their

FIRST OPENING

OF

French and Domestic

PATTERN BONNETS

AND

NOVELTIES IN

MILLINERY GOODS

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Tuesday, Sept. 1,

AT THEIR

Wholesale Millinery Rooms,

Fourth Floor, Accessible by Elevator.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,

No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.

NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING.

"Whoever would be heard in a crowd pleading his own cause, about his own business and in his own interest, as against all competitors, must thrust and push and squeeze and crowd until he has secured a position wherein he is a little taller and more conspicuous than his fellows.

"The newspaper advertiser occupies a similar position. He knows that competition among business men has everywhere shown the necessity of keeping his name and occupation before the public if he would secure the largest success. It is acknowledged, even by those who profess not to advertise, members of the learned professions who protest against the system as being something unworthy of their calling, but they too advertise in some way; they publish a book, and advertise that, write letters to the newspapers about the coming comet, or deliver lectures, or do anything in fact to keep their names before the public in a manner that seems to them to be at once dignified and effective.

"But nowhere has the value of this accessory to a successful business been more fully recognized than in this country. The active determination with which men engage in all kinds of commercial occupations has forced them to see that publicity is essential to success. It is this habit of the great mass of the public to rush into print that has made room for the business of advertising agents, securing to the advertiser the benefit of advice and skill in a branch of business frequently involving large outlay, and requiring great experience, discrimination, and natural and acquired skill.

"Many of these agents are doing a large business, and conferring an equally large benefit upon the advertising public; but the increased supply, as in many other things, makes an increased demand.

"We are led to these remarks by the notice which has appeared in our columns of the Newspaper Advertising Agency established in Bond street by Mr. John Manning, who seems to have made a special study of advertising, as applied to many pursuits, and is widely known as representing many of the leading merchants and manufacturers in this City in all their transactions with newspapers. We are glad to see this sign of activity in this business, because large sums are thrown away every year by advertisers, who have little or no knowledge of advertising, and consequently reap no benefit from their investment; and we cheerfully welcome into the field any one having special qualifications and training for the work, as tending to increase a business which in these days has become the great secret of success.

"Mr. Manning is a competent man for such an agency. He has a good education, wide and varied experience, and can justly claim a share of the public confidence, and for that reason appeals to that large class of advertisers who wish the benefit of an expert in every stage, from the preparation of the advertisement to its final appearance in the columns of the newspaper; for experienced advertisers know that advertising, and especially newspaper advertising, is an art. It is not enough always to advertise, it is necessary, in order to win success, to advertise in the right way and in the right places, and, to accomplish this, the intervention of an experienced agent is always desirable. In this way Mr. Manning will probably supply a want, and we cannot doubt that his long experience, enterprise, and qualifications for the work will meet with due success."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Advertisements of every description prepared and inserted in all leading publications promptly and systematically, and on the most favorable conditions.

JOHN MANNING,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENT,

NO. 1 BOND ST., NEW-YORK.

REFERENCES:

TIFFANY & CO., Union square.

CHENEY BROTHERS, No. 477 Broome st.

AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 1 Bond st.

BLACK, STARR & FROST, successors to Ball, Black & Co., Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

BREWSTER & CO., of Broome st., 5th av. and 14th st.

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., Nos. 478 and 480 Broadway

BLACK, STARR & FROST,

SUCCESSORS TO

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,

HAVING BEEN PRACTICALLY IDENTIFIED FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS, WITH THEIR PREDECESSORS, ARE NATURALLY AMBITIOUS TO MAINTAIN THE HIGH REPUTATION SO LONG ENJOYED BY THE LATE FIRM. THIS THEY EXPECT TO ACCOMPLISH BY CLOSE APPLICATION TO BUSINESS AND A STRICT ATTENTION TO THE WANTS OF THEIR CUSTOMERS, WHO ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT A FULL AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, AND FANCY GOODS HAS ALREADY BEEN OPENED, AND OTHER ADDITIONS WILL FOLLOW AS THE SEASON ADVANCES.

BOYNTON'S

BRICK SET AND PORTABLE

GAS-TIGHT FURNACES,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HEATING

Dwellings, Churches, Schools, &c.

Are unequaled for POWER, DURABILITY, ECONOMY, and FREEDOM FROM GASES. "OUR FAVORITE," Elevated Double Oven Hot Closet Range. "STANDARD," Elevated Double Oven Hot Closet Heating and Cooking Range. "PROGRESSIVE" Low Down Hot Closet Range. "CABINET" & "BOYNTON" Portable Hot Closet Range. HOTEL and RESTAURANT DOUBLE OVEN RANGES are the most powerful Ranges in market. "NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-Place Heaters, the most powerful in use. HEATING, COOKING, and LAUNDRY STOVES manufactured by RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 234 Water st., N. Y. Call and examine.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.

NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Some interesting correspondence has just been published, says the London *Telegraph*, in continuation of previous dispatches from Capt. Prideaux to Earl Granville, when Foreign Secretary, respecting Capt. Elton's expedition on the East Coast of Africa, south of Zanzibar, for the suppression of the slave trade. Capt. Elton's first batch of letters, dated February 10-23, relate to his visit to the Samanga district, and here he liberated 1,326 slaves with the option of remaining with their former masters or gaining an independent livelihood by their own exertions. Regarding this district, he says that slaveholding and dealing in slaves are now so completely upset and pronounced to be illegal, and so severely do such transactions expose the Indian to direct pecuniary loss through repudiation on the part of those he may be doing business with, that a total abandonment of all commerce with the traffic must result if the present vigilance is maintained; for in such case, the one tie between the Arabs and Swahili and the Indians being severed, the latter in sheer defense is compelled to look for justice and protection to the British power. As formerly carried on, the Indian connection with the slave traffic was mainly represented by three classes of traders, viz.: 1. The Custom-house officials who received the duties on slaves and were often willing partners in large ventures. 2. The well-to-do merchants, who advanced guns, cloth, beads, and money to Arabs and Waswahili, and also to the third class. 3. The smaller Khojah and Battiah speculators, who traded slaves in the immediate neighborhood and supplied goods to mrima kidnappers and other riff-raff of the coast at an enormous rate of interest. Of these classes the first is out of work, as no duty is paid on slaves, either to the Custom-house, the Sultan, or the local authorities, and the wealthier Battiahs are now too fearful of detection to engage in such dangerous work as supporting the dealers. The second has suspended operations of late; but the third, tempted by high and immediate profits, continues operations on a reduced scale. As a specimen of the trade carried on by the third class, Capt. Elton describes the case of a Battiah who, during his temporary absence, had four slaves brought into Kilwa by a party of his own men, (freed only a few days previously,) and deliberately sold the whole four to a caravan leaving for Pangani. "His defense," says Capt. Elton, "was that he gave his men cloth to trade for ivory only, and that, instead of obeying orders, they bought slaves, whom they sold to repay him for the loss of his goods. This defense was simply ridiculous. Ivory is not to be so readily purchased just beyond the town, and, moreover, the Battiah accompanied his men to the house of the public auctioneer, quarreled over the price offered there, and subsequently sold directly to the leader of the gang leaving the next morning for a higher sum. Unfortunately, it was too late to recover the slaves, but I inflicted a fine of $400, trying the case with assessors, one of whom was a prominent man of the offender's own religious sect." Several other instances of contraband slave-trading and prompt dealing with the offense are mentioned by Capt. Elton; and we find also in his dispatches a great deal of interesting incidental matter relating to the gathering of copal, which forms a large branch of industry in the country he traversed, and the geography of the Rufigi ruin and its neighborhood. In his last letter, dated from Zanzibar, April 4, he says that during his expedition 1,409 slaves were registered and freed, of whom 482 commenced life anew, and 927 remained with their former masters. He thus believes that a very heavy blow has been struck at the slave trade. Some few cases of concealment, he adds, have necessarily escaped detection, but the scandal of slave-holding by British subjects on the 300 miles of sea-board traveled over may be considered virtually at an end, although it cannot be disguised that occasional inspection and prompt punishment in cases of offense against the law will be necessary to prevent matters from sliding back into the old groove.

RUSSIA ON THE BLACK SEA.

Several of the Russian papers publish long articles on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the first recognition of the right of Russia to navigate the Black Sea under her own flag, by the Treaty of Koudjouk-Kainardji, concluded in July, 1774. "Up to a hundred years ago," says the *Goloss*, "Russian ships were only allowed to enter the Black Sea from the Sea of Azoff, under the Turkish flag; since then the Russian and Turkish flags alone have been admitted on the Black Sea. While the power of Russia very soon extended to the whole of the northern and eastern shores of that sea, she did not find the means, nor has she found them to this day, of correspondingly developing her maritime trade. On the other hand, she labored with the more energy and success in creating a fleet, and the Black Sea has, until the most recent times, been the principal school for her seamen. The glorious day of Sinope in the Crimean war, when our fleet was engaged with its Turkish neighbor, strengthened by English and French ships, (*sic*,) was followed by the catastrophe of Sebastopol; in order to block up the entrances to the harbor, the greater part of our fleet—the pride and hope of our country, which it had taken seventy years to build—was sunk in the waves. Only a few small ships were left. The Treaty of Paris of 1856 deprived the Russian Empire even of the right to maintain a fleet in the Black Sea; a pair of schooners were left for coast duty, and nothing more. * * * When, in 1870, the Prussians stood before Paris, the well-known circular note, prepared on the suggestion of Prince Bismarck, was issued, declaring that the Czar could no longer be bound by the provisions of 1856 with regard to the Black Sea. All the world was silent, and the chains with which we were attached to the coasts of the Black Sea fell to the ground." The writer adds that the moment selected for this declaration was an eminently favorable one, as the old wooden ships were just at that time being superseded by iron-clads. "Now that Nicolaieff has been completely equipped as a great naval store-house and arsenal, the construction of new ships is proceeding pretty rapidly, though as yet the Black Sea fleet only comprises two iron-clad corvettes, five screw corvettes, two yachts, and a few gunboats. The Russian merchant navy on the Black Sea is also in a very backward condition. The merchant ships which existed before the Crimean war were chiefly constructed for coast navigation, and were nearly all destroyed by the enemy. Moreover, the inhabitants of the shores of the Black Sea do not like sailoring, and have no mercantile instincts. * * * The Government has certainly succeeded, though with great difficulty, in attracting a pretty considerable number of colonists of various nationalities to the country, but these have not improved the Russian carrying trade sufficiently to enable the Russian merchants to dispense with foreign ships. So far, indeed, is this from being the case that foreign ships are almost exclusively used for this purpose. After the destruction of the fleet and the annihilation of the beginnings of a merchant navy in the Crimean war, a 'Russian Society for Navigation and Commerce,' supported by the State, was formed at Odessa. This society opened a direct communication with the harbors of Southern and Western Europe, and recently made an attempt, though with but little success, to enter into communication with Eastern Asia through the Suez Canal; but it is not alone capable of giving any considerable development either to commerce or the carrying trade, and it stifles other undertakings of a similar kind by its monopoly."

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE FRENCH CHANNEL COAST.

The inadequate accommodation now found in Calais Harbor for landing, shipping, storing, and dispatching goods, is on the eve of great improvement. A private company, acting in concert with the Chamber of Commerce, has applied to the Minister of Commerce for leave to extend 250 meters to the west the present wet dock. It proposes to build a bonded warehouse, 250 metres long and 75 metres wide, on the northern quay, which would be connected with the railway station by means of several lines of rails; also to provide steam cranes and improve the traffic accommodation both with the northern lines and the canal. Thus landing facilities will be afforded over a length of 1,100 metres instead of 530. The concession is sought for ninety-nine years, and the cost of the work is laid at £20,000. The scheme has been favorably reported upon by the military, port, and city authorities, and the second stage of the *enquête* has met with no opposition. Another channel port, Dunkirk, is preparing to inaugurate with a splendid fête, on the 6th of September, the laying of the first stone of the Grand Bassin de l'Ouest, this dock being the most important item in a comprehensive plan now being carried out by the municipal and commercial authorities for the improvement and enlargement of this port, which is at the head of French northern canals and railways. The funds (6,000,000 francs) have been provided by means of a loan, which Government will repay to the town by annuities. Gravelines is gradually reviving since the Nord-Est Company have opened a railway branch from that most quiescent port to St. Omer and Northern France. The same company have also begun the coast line, which is to connect Dunkirk and Calais. Thus will the strategical coast line planned by the late Imperial Government be completed from the mouth of the Seine to the Belgian frontier.

A PAUPER OF MEANS.

For many years past an old woman named Daniels has been an inmate of the Camberwell Workhouse, England, and it was thought that she was totally dependent upon the parish for support. A few weeks ago she died suddenly, and it was then discovered that she had left a will, bequeathing the sum of £100 invested in the three per cents to an executor, with directions to pay her lawful debts and funeral and testamentary expenses out of the fund. Recently, at a meeting of the Guardians of the Parish, the matter was brought forward by the chairman, who stated that the deceased woman had been on the parish books for a long time, and that her a lunatic, had also been supported at the expense of the rate-payers. The will was produced by the executor, and the clerk was instructed to make out an account against the estate of the deceased, and take the necessary steps to lodge a *distringas* on the stock.

THE CAPTURE OF LAGUARDIA.

A Carlist correspondent writes to the London *Morning Post* from Tolosa, on the 7th inst., as follows: "Laguardia was taken by assault by the troops of his Majesty." So commences the official telegram announcing the capture of Laguardia, an important town situated within ten miles of Logrono. Three cannon, ammunition, a large quantity of arms, and other war material, as well as 400 prisoners, have fallen into the hands of the Royalists. The attack commenced on the afternoon of the 5th, and during the night of that day the Alavese, after several repulses, succeeded in making good their footing in the outskirts of the town, and, fighting from house to house, drove the enemy back with vigor, who, in the morning, seeing themselves surrounded, and no relieving force having arrived, surrendered after a defense of sixteen hours. From the above facts can be imagined the absolute demoralization of the Republican Army, for, in Logrono, situated within three hours' march, there are some 15,000 men of the Third Army Corps, who did not dare to march to the aid of Laguardia, although of course the firing was perfectly audible. A year ago the news of the capture by storm of such an important town would have set the good people of Tolosa wild with joy; but now a long series of successes has made them take this dispatch most philosophically, and I cannot meet a man who is in the least surprised, evidently believing that Don Carlos has only to say "Veni" in order to be obliged to say afterward "Vici." I do not suppose that our army will occupy Laguardia, and therefore we may expect to hear as soon as the last Carlist has left the town of the "Recapture of Laguardia!—Triumphant entry into the town!" after the example set at Cuença by the Madrid General, who, having learned that the rear guard of the enemy was at a considerable distance, sent the account of his brilliant feat of arms to his Government. The strictest secrecy is preserved regarding our movements, but I think that, like a monarch traveling *incognito*, it is as well known what they are as if all the newspaper correspondents in the world were in the confidence of the Commander in Chief. The Carlists are at length resolved that Irun, Hernani, and Fontarabia are in their way, and have determined on their capture, so our outposts are within a rifle-shot of these towns, and siege guns are being got ready for the approaching bombardment. Hernani has been strongly fortified since the last siege, and detached forts have been constructed on the hills surrounding the town, and, to do the Madrid troops justice, their engineers are as good at making fortifications as their infantry are at abandoning them when attacked—and this is not a bad compliment for the first-mentioned corps. Irun cannot offer a long resistance, and its fall would occasion the withdrawal of the garrison of Hernani unless it wished to be surrounded and taken by famine. As to Fontarabia, I think that the gaming tables lately established in that town, which offer "all the distractions of Monaco and Baden-Baden," are a bad speculation for their enterprising owners, for, although the public may enjoy the pleasures of Monaco, the amusement of becoming a target for Carlist bullets may not strike them in a similar degree. Our forces are scattered over these provinces in a manner that prevents the enemy reinforcing the garrisons menaced, as they would be obliged to leave some other place unprotected, and, as I previously stated, I believe that the Madrid army will be obliged to occupy the line of the Ebro, retaining in the Basque provinces only St. Sebastian, Bilbao, and perhaps Pampeluna; but I don't think Zabala has got the brains to see that he has more than enough to do to protect the country south of the river Ebro.

The King is at Marquina, having been ordered to take the baths at Elorrio, to which town he rides over every morning for the purpose. The arm manufactory at Placentia has been reopened, and now turns out about 200 rifles a week, and Eibar does about the same. Aspeitia is busy manufacturing guns on the plan of those we receive from England, and at Kera the casting of shells and bombs is being carried on with the greatest rapidity, so at to have a respectable supply on hand for the day when the royal army crosses the Ebro.

The threats of Prussia do not seem to have in the least frightened the Carlists, for every one to whom I have spoken has replied in the same words, "Que vengan," and they are evidently convinced that, should the soldiers of Emperor William land in Spain, the prophecy of Louis XIV. would be realized—"Il n'y a plus de Pyrénées."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

In a recent Budget speech Mr. Glyde, the Finance Minister of South Australia, states the population of that province to be 200,000. He describes the total imports of the year as amounting to £4,033,000, being an increase of twenty-five per cent. on the preceding year. The exports were £4,500,000, showing an increase of twenty per cent. Wheat this year would be 50,000 tons less than last, but the increased price partly compensated for the small quantity. The land sold on cash and credit last year was 259,495 acres, making a total of 4,626,444 acres now sold in the colony. The savings bank had 19,597 depositors, with funds amounting to £743,060. The bonded debt after the 1st of July next would be £2,284,400, and, added to £100,000 of Treasury bills, would be equal to $11 per head, being less than the average of any other Australian colony, and not half that of England. Concerning the Northern Territory litigation, the Treasurer stated that £72,000 had been paid to land-order holders, and nearly all the orders had been handed over. Upon the ways and means he congratulated the colony on having turned another corner, and he expected to bring forward a credit balance of £84,000 at the end of June. He did not expect the Customs revenue to be so large during the coming year. For the year ending March they had received £381,000, and he estimated that next year they would receive £350,000. The total revenue was estimated at £7,000 more than last year; £127,000 was required for interest on the funded debt, and £34,000 toward the payment of principal. The value of the exports of South Australia amounts to £23 2s. 10d. per head of the population, and the imports to £19 6s. 4d., the total being greater than in any other of these colonies. The agricultural statistics which have been published show that the quantity of land which has passed into private hands in the colony is 5,350,495 acres, of which about 1,000,000 acres are held on credit. Three-fifths of the aggregate is owned by freeholders, the remainder being in the hands of tenants. The area under cultivation is given as 1,225,073 acres, or an increase of 120,190 acres. The decrease in the number of vines still continues at an alarmingly rapid rate, but the vintage for 1872-3 was better than that for the preceding year, the quantity of wine returned being 733,478 gallons for the one twelvemonth, and 657,604 for the other. There has been an increase of from 82,215 to 87,455 in horses; of from 151,662 to 174,381 in horned cattle; and of from 4,900,687 to 5,617,419 in sheep.

THE NATURE OF COMETS.

M. Barthélemy, the French scientist, recently communicated to the Paris Academy of Sciences some experiments of his concerning the vibrations and undulations of liquids when they strike against a motionless spherical body, or, which comes to the same, of liquids in a state of rest encountered by a sphere in motion. The ripple occasioned by such action assumes the shape of concentrated arcs on one side and longitudinal curves on the opposite one, exemplified by a diagram which represents the phenomenon as seen in a tub strongly illuminated by the sun; the sphere being composed either of whiting or Prussian blue, the particles of which, carried off by the water, arrange themselves so as to form the figures above described. So far we have no objection to make, says *Galignani's Messenger*; but the writer goes on to say that the spectroscopic observations of Coggia's comet prove that its tail is formed of strata of solid particles, which, owing to the resisting medium in which comets move, must assume a similar arrangement. Here we beg to remind M. Barthélemy, for the honor of the *Messenger*, that, as early as the appearance of Donati's comet, which he mentions as presenting broad parallel bands, the "resisting medium" was opposed in these columns, and was soon after abandoned by astronomers; and that at the same time this paper refused to admit the truth, or even the plausibility, of the late M. Babinet's assertion that comets were "visible nothings," on the ground, first, that "visible nothings" could not move according to the laws of universal gravitation, as comets did; and that, secondly, if stars were seen across the tails of comets without any refraction, that circumstance, far from being an argument in favor of their extreme tenuity, clearly proved that they must be composed of solid particles, through the interstices of which the stars were visible unrefracted. Spectroscopy, we are happy to find, has now confirmed the view entertained by *Galignani's Messenger* twenty-five years ago.

NERVOUS DENMARK.

The Danes have not by any means got over the uneasy feeling as to the danger of their vicinity to Germany which was bequeathed by their unfortunate struggle with her in 1864. There seems to be a large party at Copenhagen which believes that at any moment some new cause of quarrel may be found, and a fresh war lead to a more sweeping annexation than that of the once disputed duchies. Hence a writer in the *Dagbladet* urges his countrymen and the Ministry in particular to look such a contingency in the face, and make up their minds beforehand what would have to be done. There is nothing for it, in his view, in case of a war, but to abandon the hopeless attempt to defend the mainland of Jutland and islands near it at once, and to concentrate all the land force in Zealand, where a strong set of works at or near Copenhagen should be prepared so as to give it its best hope of permanent resistance. To avow such a policy to be determined on, it is added, may not be very popular, but it would be much better that the necessity were recognized beforehand than only admitted after the disaster and defeat which would be sure to attend on fruitless efforts elsewhere. And the other great Powers which are interested in the integrity of Denmark would be far more likely to intervene when they find the Danes concentrated in a strong fortress and ready for a prolonged defense of their capital, than if they hear of their being driven from point to point with loss by overwhelming forces. It is deserving of notice that the strategy here recommended for the Scandinavian monarchy is precisely parallel to that already adopted, chiefly on the advice of the eminent engineer Brialmont, for the defense of Belgium, by concentrating her efforts during peace on the works of Antwerp, which are capable of covering the whole of her field army, and preserving her independence for a time against almost any odds.

IRISH REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. Lentaigne, Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland, has issued his report for 1873, from which it appears that the reformatory schools number ten, two male and one female for Protestants, and three male and four female for Roman Catholics. There are now 1,089 inmates in reformatories, an increase of forty during 1873. The admissions during the year were—of Protestants, 29; Roman Catholics, 265. The Protestants were—boys, 28; girl, 1; Roman Catholics, boys, 222; girls, 43. The report, with respect to the moral condition of the offenders after release, is satisfactory. No schools have been certified since 1870, the accommodation in the existing institutions being sufficient for the satisfactory working of the statute; and yet the inspector laments that the law is not the same as in England, where schools and their accessory buildings are paid for out of the rates. He wishes the Board of Works to be empowered to lend money to erect reformatory buildings. The Treasury payments have risen from £13,753 in 1871 to £16,603 in 1873, and the contributions from rates from £5,866 in 1871 to £7,380 in 1873. The maximum maintenance per head in boys' schools is at Rehoboth, where it is over £27; and for girls, at Cork street, Dublin, where it is £24 15s. per annum. There are, on the other hand, 52 certified "industrial schools," 10 for Protestants and 42 for Roman Catholics. In these 623 boys and girls are found over the numbers of 1872, the total in December last being 4,360. The industrial schools of Ireland cost the State at present £50,961, the total Treasury allowance for 1873. In 1870 the sum was only £9,081; in 1871 it had risen to £23,898; and in 1872 to £36,314. In salaries and rations for officers £13,500 is spent. The average cost per head is £23 4s. 7d. at Clondalkin, Dublin, and the average is £20 19s. 4d. In the girls' school at Merrion it is as high as £25 per head. The parents of inmates only paid in all £773 11s. 3d. in 1873, and this most unfavorable contrast with England and Scotland the inspector refers to the fact that the inmates are often orphans, or that their parents are very poor. But he also considers it in part due to the difference of the law in the two countries. Mr. Lentaigne says that in Ireland the Treasury is heavily burdened with the maintenance in industrial schools of children of the destitute classes, who in England and Scotland are assisted by outdoor relief, and who are legitimate objects for support out of the rates. He believes that the extension of the thirty-eighth section of the statute for Great Britain to Ireland would tend to prevent abuses in the administration of the system, as then the guardians of the poor, being compelled to contribute to the maintenance of the children properly chargeable on the union who are sent to industrial schools, would take care that no unfit cases were admitted. On a late occasion the Grand Jury of the County of Kerry found that servants in respectable families earning good wages had their children in industrial schools, and fourteen were in consequence discharged, and a circular was issued by the Lord Lieutenant calling attention to this abuse. Mr. Lentaigne calls on the managers of industrial schools to avail themselves of the technical education in art afforded by connection with the Science and Art Department. "A child," he says, "may inherit the brilliant genius of a Barry, a Hogan, a Shee, a Maclise, or a Foley; and yet, if the eye remains uncultured and the hand untrained in art, posterity must be deprived of works perhaps equal to those already bequeathed to it by the great masters I have named." He advises payments by results in industrial schools in connection with art.

GERMAN PAPER MONEY.

The *Official Moniteur of the German Empire* has just published the bill relative to the circulation of bank notes, which is to be submitted to Parliament in the next session. There exist in Germany a considerable number of institutions of credit duly recognized and regularly constituted, which have assumed an extraordinary development since 1866, and put in circulation an enormous mass of paper which their metallic reserves are far from covering. Several of these establishments, from the Bank of Prussia down to those of the petty States, are connected with the Government by reciprocal relations. The circulation of the notes of the first-named, for example, which in 1866 was only 160,000,000 of marcs, has been increased to nearly 750,000,000 in the years 1871 to 1873, so that it has quintupled in the interval of sixteen years. For some time past public opinion has been demanding a reform of the paper system, and notably the unification of national credit by means of a Bank of the Empire, like those of France and England. The Imperial Government has not consented, or perhaps has not dared, to go so far; the new project allows the diversity of banks to subsist, but reduces to less than one-third the present amount of the notes; moreover, it subjects to a precise legislation those institutions accustomed to rules of perilous elasticity. The bill, besides, lays a tax on the excess of paper circulation not covered by the reserve in specie.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter of Moses Aaron; motion granted.

Ansonia Brass and Copper Co. vs. Babbitt & Co.; motion denied; memorandum.

Overhiser vs. Blythe; judgment granted.

Pursell vs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.; opinion.

Peck vs. Dinsmore; memorandum.

Keating vs. Musical Mutual Protective Union; opinion.

Elastic Truss Co. vs. Pomeroy; motion denied; memorandum.

Knight vs. Moloney; order settled.

Schoppert vs. Voorhis et al.; report of referee confirmed; sale ordered.

Glogowski vs. Bensiger Bros.; motion denied.

W. J. Connolly vs. Johanna Connolly; memorandum.

Wheeler vs. Brady; memorandum.

Samuel Stratford vs. Annie E. Stratford; decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

FAMILY MARKETING.

An advance of ¾c. ₰ ℔. in the prices of Beef during the past week did not effect any change in retail quotations, except among the smaller dealers who supply transient custom. A slight decline was also noticeable in the prices of Fruits, Vegetables, and Poultry. Lamb declined 2c.@3c. ₰ ℔. The following were the quotations at Washington Market yesterday:

MEATS.

Porterhouse St'k, ℔.	35@	Veal, h'd q'rs, ℔.	$ 22@$ ..
Sirloin Steak, ℔.	26@28	Veal Cutlets, ℔.	35@ ..
Round Steak, ℔.	22@ ..	Loin, ℔.	25@ ..
Stewing Pieces, ℔.	16@ ..	Pigs' Tongues, ℔.	12@ ..
Suet, ℔.	10@ ..	Beef Tongues	1 00@1 25
Mutton, h'd q'rs, ℔.	18@20	Bacon, ℔.	16@ ..
Mutton Chops, ℔.	25@ ..	Tripe, ℔.	10@ ..
Pickled Hams, ℔.	18@ ..	Lard, ℔.	17@ ..
Porterhouse Roast'g Beef, ℔.	35@ ..	Smoked Beef, ℔.	25@ ..
Roasting Beef, ℔.	26@ ..	Smoked Ham, ℔.	20@ ..
Sausages, ℔.	14@ ..	Shoulders, ℔.	12@ ..
Sausages, Smok'd, ℔.	15@ ..	Spring Lamb, fore quarters, ℔.	18@ ..
Veal, fore q'rs, ℔.	14@ ..	Spr'g Lamb, hind quarters, ℔.	20@ 22
Pork, Fresh, ℔.	14@ ..		
Pork, Corned, ℔.	14@ ..		

FISH.

Codfish, ℔.	10@12	Brook Trout, ℔.	75@$1 25
Kennebec Salmon, ℔.	40@50	Eels, ℔.	10@ 20
Halibut, ℔.	18@20	Porgies ℔.	8@ 10
Perch, ℔.	10@12	Mackerel, ℔.	10@ 20
Sunfish, ℔.	10@ ..	King fish, ℔.	20@ 25
Flounders, ℔.	8@10	Spanish Mack., ℔.	18@ 25
Sea Bass, ℔.	12@18	Weakfish, ℔.	8@ 12
Pickerel, ℔.	15@40	Bluefish, ℔.	8@ 12
Striped Bass, ℔.	15@25	Lobsters, ℔.	8@ 10
Blackfish, ℔.	12@16		

POULTRY AND GAME.

Spring Chickens, ℔.	$ 30@$ 35	Fowls, ℔.	$ 20@$ 25
Common Chickens, ℔.	25@ 28	Tamed Squab, dozen	3 00@3 50
Wild Pigeons, dozen	2 00@2 50	Common Turkeys, ℔.	22@ 25
		Spring Duck, ℔.	25@ ..

SMOKED AND SHELLED FISH.

Smoked Mackerel, ℔.	17@ ..	Oysters, large, gallon	$1 50@$2 00
Dried Cod, ℔.	9@10	Oysters, small, gallon	75@ 1 00
Smoked Salmon, ℔.	20@ ..	Hard Clams, gallon	50@ 75
Smoked Eels, ℔.	25@ ..	Soft-shl Clams, gallon	40@ 80
Smoked California Salmon, ℔.	20@22	Soft-shl Crabs, dozen	2 25@ 3 00
Smoked Halifax Salmon, ℔.	20@22	H'd-shl Crabs, dozen	50@ 75
Salt Mackerel, each	12@25	Sturgeon, ℔.	25@ ..
Pickled Lobsters, ℔.	25@ ..		
Smoked Bloat, each	3@ ..		
Friesche Buecking, each	6@ ..		

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, bunch	10@ ..	Oyster Plant, bunch	15@ ..
Potatoes, half peck	25@ ..	Green Peas, h'f pk.	25@30
Potatoes, bu.	$1@$1 15	Lima Beans, h'f pk.	40@ ..
Squashes, piece	8@10	Mint, bunch	2@ 5
Boston Squash, each	15@25	Onions, half peck	40@ ..
Thyme, bunch	2@ 5	Beets, bunch	5@ 6
Cabbage, head	10@12	New Carrots, bunch	5@ 6
Parsley, bunch	3@ 5	Sage, bunch	4@ ..
Radishes, bunch	2@ 4	Water-cresses, b'ch	2@ 5
New Tomatoes, q'rt	6@12	Cucumbers, piece	3@ 4
String Beans, h'f pk.	25@ ..	Green Corn, dozen	25@ ..

FRUITS.

Lemons, dozen	25@35	New Dates, ℔.	10@15
Apples, half peck	30@40	Raisins, ℔.	10@18
Pears, half peck	30@40	Figs, ℔.	15@20
Honey-comb, ℔.	35@40	Fox Figs	1 00@ ..
Macaroni, ℔.	15@18	Almonds, ℔.	35@50
Brazil Nuts	20@ ..	Cocoa nuts	8@10
English Nuts, ℔.	20@ ..	Dried Cherries, ℔.	20@30
Hickory-nuts, quart	10@ ..	Dried Plums, ℔.	25@ ..
Black Walnuts, q'rt	10@ ..	Can Peaches	35@40
Pecan-nuts, quart	20@ ..	Can Pears	35@40
Dried Peaches, ℔.	20@25	Can Pine-apples	35@ ..
Dried Apples, ℔.	15@ ..	Can Plums	40@ ..
Dried Pears, ℔.	15@20	Can Quinces	35@40
Dried Currants, ℔.	10@15	Can Cherries	35@40
Oranges, doz.	30@40	Can Fresh Pears	35@ ..
Filberts, ℔.	25@ ..	Can American Pears	35@ ..
Prunella, ℔.	25@ ..	Can String Beans	25@ ..
Seedless	20@ ..	Can Tomatoes	20@25
Malaga Grapes, ℔.	25@ ..	Can Raspberry	35@ ..
Prunes, new, ℔.	15@20		

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Best Family Butter	38@40	Cheese, ₰ ℔.	10@20
Common Butter	25@27	Swiss (imported) Cheese	32@ ..
Eggs, fresh, doz.	40@ ..		
Eggs, barreled, doz.	25@30		

PICKLES.

Chow-chow, quart	20@25	Red Cabbage, quart	20@ ..
Mixed Pickles	20@ ..	White Onions, quart	25@ ..
Cauliflower, quart	20@ ..		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, Aug. 28, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	21	Leather, sides	6,025
Bees-wax, pkgs	4	Resin, bbls	111
Cotton, bales	31	Pork, pkgs	548
Copper, bbls	39	Beef, pkgs	50
Copper, cakes	289	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,137
Dried Fruit, pkgs	21	Grease, pkgs	161
Eggs, bbls	804	Lard, pkgs	165
Flour, bbls	17,561	Lard, kegs	510
Wheat, bushels	55,276	Stearine, pkgs	25
Corn, bushels	85,193	Butter, pkgs	6,287
Oats, bushels	42,800	Cheese, pkgs	11,779
Rye, bushels	450	Tallow, pkgs	105
Barley, bushels	500	Pea-nuts, bags	16
Grass-seed, bags	27	Starch, bxs	760
Flax-seed, bags	2	Tobacco, hhds	413
Corn-meal, bbls	35	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,609
Flax, bales	71	Whisky, bbls	601
Hops, bales	81	Wool, bales	1

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the brig Mysonus, for Marseilles—15 hhds. Tobacco, 292 hhds. Tallow, 871 pks. Tallow, 25 bbls. Pork, 25 tcs. Lard, 6,120 Staves.

By the bark Anna, for Hamburg—3,000 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Birger, for Liverpool—39,361 bushels Corn.

By the bark America, for Bremen—500 bxs. Starch, 1,089 cases Tobacco, 3 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. Resin, 6,000 Staves.

By the brig Grace Kelly, for Bahia—17 pks. Blacking, 300 bbls. Resin, 50 cases Spirits Turpentine, 2,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 150 kegs Lard, 525 bbls. Flour.

By the schooner Adelisa, for Antigua, &c.—100 bbls. Pork, 300 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. Corn-meal, 200 bbls. Bread, 500 bags Corn, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 100 reams Paper, 20 bxs. Cheese, 20 kegs Butter, 20 casks Oil-meal, 20,000 feet Lumber, 40 bbls. Plaster, 15 cases Oil, 12 cases Spirits Turpentine.

By the brig Ernestine, for Havana—14,000 cases Crude Petroleum, 10 pieces Lead, 100 rolls Felt, 1,289 lbs. Iron, 145 pks. Machinery, 4,000 Bricks, 27 pieces Iron, 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the bark Agur, for Copenhagen—2,673 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Ruggiero Primo, for Trieste—2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 526 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Turist, for Queenstown—1,807 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner E. M. Stone, for Cadiz, &c.—358 hhds. Tobacco, 1,800 Staves, 9 pks. Chairs.

BEESWAX—Sales, 3,500 lbs. Yellow at 31½c.@32c. for Western; and 32c.@32½c. for Southern; market firm.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business in this line shows a fair degree of animation, the jobbing trade being especially satisfactory. The reports from manufacturers of strictly fine goods are also quite encouraging as to the position and prospects of this branch. The dealings in the wholesale line are increasing in amount, the chief call for stock being from the south-west. Through the auction-rooms some offerings of seasonable styles have been disposed of during the week at fair prices.

COAL—Has been comparatively quiet, the demand from all sources having been limited, yet House Cannel quoted about steady at $19, do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$5 25 ₰ ton.

COFFEE—Has been generally dull, though buyers have had the advantage as to values. Sales, 1,000 bags Rio, by the Ontario, on private terms. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 19c.@19¼c., gold, ₰ ℔., 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 16c.@20½c., gold; Java, 23c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@20c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Ceylon, 18c.@21c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19½c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@18½c., and Jamaica, 17½c.@19½c., gold, ₰ ℔.

COTTON—The demand for early delivery has been fair, chiefly for spinning purposes, at an advance of ⅛c. ₰ ℔. Sales have been reported of 1,628 bales, including 1,449 bales to spinners and 174 bales to speculators. The movements for forward delivery have been on a liberal scale, with prices quoted up 3-16c. ₰ ℔. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,000 bales, (of which 5,100 bales were last evening and 15,900 bales to-day,) and 1,400 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with September options closing at 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; October, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; November, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; December, 15¾c.; January, 15 15-16c.@16c.; February, 16⅛c.; March, 16¼c.@16 5-16c. ₰ ℔., closing rather easier. The receipts at this port to-day were 31 bales from Norfolk. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,062 bales, and for the week, 5,927 bales, against 5,625 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,774,754 bales, against 3,593,086 bales the previous season. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 9,166 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 61,351 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 110,560 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	15½	15⅝	15 13-16	15 13-16
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Good Middling	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	18⅜

EGGS—Have been offered freely and have been in moderate request within the reduced range of 16c.@24c. for ordinary to extra choice on a restricted trade, the main inquiry having been for stock available at from 17c.@19c. for fair to prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fairly active request, especially shipping grades of stock, which have been purchased quite freely at a shade firmer prices, chiefly for the English markets, though, in part, for the West Indies and South America, the market closing buoyantly. The dealings in shipping Extras comprised about 9,200 bbls. State and Western within the range of $5 15@$5 60, mostly at $5 15@$5 40 for lines, for the English markets, and about 3,600 bbls. City Mill and Western Winter Wheat Extras, for the West Indies and South America, on the basis of our quotations. Trade and family Extras, have been moderately sought after, in a jobbing way, at, however, somewhat irregular figures. Superfine has been inquired for at about former rates. The sales since our last have been 20,750 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 25, mainly at $3 65@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 45@$5; inferior to choice Extra State at $4 90@$5 50, chiefly at $5 15@$5 40; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6 35, mainly at $5 75@$6 25; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 45, mainly at $5 10@$5 35; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 45; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 25@$5 85, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 40@$8; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 50@$8; Western White Wheat Extras, $5 85@$9; St. Louis Extras, $5 15@$9; Extra Genesee, $5 75@$8 50; Minnesota Extras, paten stock, $5 60@$9, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher....Southern Flour has been in less request, but quoted about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 930 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$6 65 for poor to very choice shipping, and $6 65@$9 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ₰ bbl....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand within the range of from $5@$6 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 380 bbls., chiefly at $5 75@$6 for Superfine, ₰ bbl....Corn-meal has been moderately active within the range from $3 40@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, mainly at $3 85@$4 25 for good to very choice; $3 65@$4 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 1,025 bbls., in lots....Oat-meal quiet at $6 75@$7 25 ₰ bbl.

FRUIT—Trade has been somewhat brisker, on a generally firm basis as to values; sales embrace 1,200 bxs. Layer Raisins at $3 15; 800 bxs. Loose Muscatel do. at $3 80@$3 85; 200 half-bxs. Valencia do. at 12½c.; 300 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.@6⅜c.; 10 cases Leghorn Citron at 28½c.; 30 cases Prunes at 11c.@11¼c.; 1,200 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms, closing at 7½c.; and 500 cases Sardines, quarter-boxes, at 14½c.@15c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in very good request, chiefly on export account, and has been quoted a shade firmer, closing strong and buoyant in the instance of prime stock, which has been offered less freely. Winter Wheat has been in fair demand, mainly for shipment, and has been quoted rather dearer; the better grades of new, particularly Red and Amber, offered reservedly toward the close. Sales have been reported since our last of 196,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 24 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly for prime Minnesota and Duluth, in store and afloat; $1 18@$1 20 for fair to very choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, from cars and afloat, chiefly at $1 19@$1 19½ for prime, afloat; $1 15@$1 16 for No. 2 North-west Spring, mainly at $1 15 for boat stock; $1 13@$1 15 for fair to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly car stock; $1 10@$1 22 for Ungraded Spring; $1 24@$1 27 for new Amber Western, mostly at $1 25@$1 26 for lines or boat-loads for export; $1 12@$1 24 for poor to choice new Red Western, car stock; $1 08@$1 23 for very poor to prime old Red and Amber Western, odd lots; $1 25@$1 45 for ordinary to very choice new White Western, the latter for very choice Michigan (a few car loads taken for milling purposes.) Some inquiry was noted for Spring Wheat for forward delivery, but the bids were much under the views of sellers, and no transactions were reported....There has been a fairly active movement reported in Corn, chiefly in prime mixed stock, and in good part on speculative account at a shade better prices, closing firmly. The export call has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last, of 147,000 bushels at 81½c.@82½c. for fair to very choice Mixed Western, mostly at 82c. for prime, afloat; 82½c.@83½c. for Yellow Western, and 90c.@93c. for White Western....Rye has been in rather more demand, but the bids for full parcels have been unsatisfactory to sellers, and the reported dealings have been unimportant. New quoted at from 88c.@95c., from cars and delivered....Barley dull and nominal as yet....Barley-malt has been in moderate request at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 7,600 bushels at $1 45@$1 55 for Western, on time; $1 80 for Canada West, and on private terms for two-rowed State....New Oats have been in much better demand and have been quoted stronger in price, Mixed showing an improvement of about 1c. ₰ bushel, and closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at 47c.@55c. for very poor to strictly prime new Mixed Western, closing firmly at 55c. for strictly prime; 50c.@55½c. for poor to prime new White Western, and 54c. for new Mixed and White Western, together. Old Oats scarce and nominal....Feed has been selling quite moderately, in job lots, within the range of $29@$31 ₰ ton....Hay and Straw about as last quoted.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The demand has been mainly for Domestic Cloth, of which 400 rolls were sold, part at 14¼c. We quote: Bags at 11¼c.@11½c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10¼c.@10½c.; Domestic Bagging at 14¼c.@14½c.

HEMP—Has been quoted steady, but has been inactive. We quote American Hemp steady at $140@$150 for undressed, and $220@$300 for dressed, ₰ ton; Manila, 8¼c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6¾c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@6½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¾c., currency, ₰ ℔. North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c. Sales 800 bales Jute Butts at 2¾c., currency, 60 days' credit.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request at essentially unaltered prices; sales 2,000 Acapulco, 1,237 Porto Cabello, and 130 Dry Texas, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been generally inactive at about former figures. The purchases for consumption have been on a limited scale. American, new, good to very choice, quoted at 20c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 13c.@20c.; Olds, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 20c.@25c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 18c.@20c.; English, 18c.@22c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 12c.@17c.; Californians, 20c.@27½c. ₰ ℔. The week's receipts of domestics have been 220 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmet Wells, 24,550 bales, as against 23,781 bales same time last year, and the reports of foreign since Sept. 1, 13,444 bales, against 20,835 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 514 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1,638 bales.

LEATHER—A fair inquiry is noted for Hemlock and Union Crop Sole, chiefly for medium and heavy weight stock, at steady rates. Light stock is dull and weak in price. Oak tannages are selling moderately at unchanged figures. Upper Leather is in rather better demand within the previous range for the more desirable grades, which are offered with reserve. Calf-skins are sparingly sought after, and are somewhat depressed. Choice City Harness stock is salable and firm. Most other qualities quiet and heavy. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock tannages, light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 28c. for California; Medium, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29½c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@20c. ₰ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ₰ ℔....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@31c.; Rough Oak, 32c.@35c. ₰ ℔.

METALS—Copper has been more active, and at the close quoted rather firmer; 600,000 lbs. Ingot sold at 19¼c.@19½c....New Sheathing quoted at 30c.@31c.; Old, 16c.@18c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.@23c....Scotch Pig-iron has been offered sparingly at a further improvement in prices, checking business, which has been confined to job lots at the quotations. Stock here only 700 tons. American Iron quiet and irregular. Eglinton Pig quoted at $35; Glengarnock, $37; Carnbroe, $36; Coltness at $40; American Pig, $30@$32; No. 2 do., $27@$29; Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $50@$52, gold; American Rails, at works, $57 50@$62 50; Old Rails at $34@$38. Wrought Scrap, $34@$36 50 ₰ ton. Russian Sheet Iron at 15½c., gold....Pig-lead has been quoted essentially unchanged in price on a very moderate demand for supplies, which have been recently offered with freedom, in good part on Government account. We quote ordinary foreign at $6 37½, and American at $5 62½@$5 75, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c. Spelter has been sparingly dealt in on the basis of 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 6⅝c.@10½c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been very dull at about previous figures. Straits quoted at 22c.@22¼c., gold; English at 20½c.@20¾c., gold; Banca at 25¼c.@25¾c., gold....Tin-plates have been quiet and weak in price; sales, 1,000 bxs. Coke Terne and 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne on private terms. I. C. Charcoal quoted at $9 75@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 75@$9; Coke Terne, $6 50@$7 25....Zinc has been very quiet at 8½c.@8¾c., gold, ₰ ℔.

MOLASSES—The available supplies have been quite limited, especially of refining goods, which latter have been, however, attracting less attention, yet have been quoted firm. The main inquiry has been for grocery grades, which have been fairly active at full rates. The only important transactions have been in Barbados, of which 847 puncheons, 125 hhds., and 157 bbls. have been purchased for jobbing purposes on private terms. A few small invoices of Grocery goods sold within our range. No arrivals of stock from foreign ports have been reported since our last. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@47½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 44c.@47½c.; Demerara, 38c.@65c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@85c., the latter for fancy. The jobbing trade has been moderately active at about previous prices.

NAVAL STORES—Influenced by the reported destruction by the Wilmington fire of some 4,000 bbls. Resin and 1,400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, the local markets were quoted much firmer, with a good demand noted, though the higher prices claimed for supplies operated against free dealings....Resin has been purchased to the extent of 1,350 bbls. Strained at $2 25; 300 bbls. good do. at $2 30; 300 bbls. No. 2 at $2@$2 40; 50 bbls. No. 1 at $3 62½, and 500 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$4 75 ₰ 280 lbs., the market closing rather less buoyantly....Tar quiet at $3 75@$4; City Pitch at $2 62½ ₰ bbl....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 430 bbls. Merchantable at 35c.; quoted at the close at 35½c.@36c.; 100 bbls. do., to arrive, at 35½c., and 200 bbls. New-York pks. at 36½c. ₰ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been dull at old figures. Crude Sperm has been in some request within our range. Refined Whale and Sperm have been quite moderately sought after on the basis of previous quotations. A very moderate inquiry has been noted for Linseed, Lard, Red, and Menhaden Oils, which have been rather unsettled in price. Cotton-seed Oil has not attracted much attention. Other kinds very quiet. We quote: Crude Whale, 55c.@61c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 67c.@70c.; Crude Sperm, $1 57½@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 80; Bleached do., $1 75@$1 85. Lard-oil, 97½c.@$1 10; Red Oil, 55c.; Saponified do. at 58c.@60c.; Linseed-oil at from 84c.@85c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 20@$1 22½ in cks.; Menhaden, 35c.@36c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 44c.@46c.; Yellow do. at 58c.@61c.; White do. 67c.@70c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been more active and quoted rather firmer in price, with sales reported since our last of 11,000 bbls., in bulk, early deliveries, at 5¼c. ₰ gallon....Refined has been more sought after and quoted a shade stronger in price. Sales have been reported here since our last of 29,000 bbls., early deliveries, at 12¼c., and 2,500 bbls., October, at 12½c. And at Philadelphia, 9,000 bbls., last half of September, at 12c....Refined, in cases, in request and quoted at from 17¼c.@20c., according to brand....Naphtha, in shipping order, more inquired for on export account, with City quoted at 10c., and Western at 9c. ₰ gallon, in shipping order.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted higher, with a fair demand noted for early delivery; sales, 300 bbls. Western Mess at $22 60@22 75, with Prime Mess quoted at $22. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 1,500 bbls., deliverable by September, at $22 50; 750 bbls., sellers' options, September, at $22 62½@$22 75, closing at $22 75; 1,500 bbls. Oct. options, at $22 75....Dressed Hogs dearer and in good request; corn-fed quoted at 9½c.@10c.; grass-fed at 9½c.@9¾c....Cut-meats have been in moderately active demand, mostly on southern account, at full rates. Sales embrace 25 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13¼c.; 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11¾c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock at unchanged quotations....Bacon has been in fair demand, mainly for the Cuban market, at very firm prices. Sales, 415 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, at 12½c.@12¼c.; 200 bxs. do., deliverable by about Sept. 15, at 12½c.; Long and Short Clear, Winter deliveries, quoted nominally at 9½c.@9¾c. ₰ ℔....Lard has been held with more firmness for early delivery, but has been very quiet, sales having been reported of only small lots, on the basis of 14¾c.@14 13-16c. for Western Steam; 14¼c.@14½c. for City do., and 15c.@15¼c. for Refined. For forward delivery, the market has been quoted stronger, with a fairly active movement reported, embracing, of Western Steam, 2,000 tcs., September option, seller, at 14 11-16c.@14¾c., with buyers' options quoted at 14⅞c.@15c.; 3,500 tcs., October, at 14¾c.@14 13-16c., closing at 14 13-16c.; and 1,500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, part at 11 15-16c., closing at 11 15-16c.@12c....Beef dull, within our range. We quote job lots at from $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $24@$25 for Extra do., ₰ tierce....Beef Hams, $27 for best Summer-cured Western....Butter and Cheese essentially unaltered.

SALT—Continues in very moderate request, with Liverpool quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 25c.@28c.

SALTPETRE—Neglected and nominal; held at 5½c., gold, ₰ ℔.

SEEDS—Have been generally inactive and quoted barely steady. Calcutta quoted at $2 40, gold, here. Rough Flax has been quoted on the basis of $2 07½@$2 10; Clover at 10c.@10¾c.; Timothy at $3 10@$3 25 ₰ bushel. Sales 2,000 bags Calcutta Linseed at $2 40, gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been fairly active, and under reduced offerings of desirable grades, especially of stock suited to the wants of refiners, prices have shown more firmness, our revised figures indicating an advance of ⅛c. ₰ ℔. on late quotations, the market closing strong. Sales have been made to-day of 2,344 hhds. and 1,009 bxs, including 520 hhds. good common to good Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; 421 hhds. common to good Refining do. at 7 9-16c.@8⅛c.; 86 hhds. fair Refining do. at 8⅛c.; 1,158 hhds. fair to good fair Refining do. at 8¼c.; 150 hhds. Guadaloupe Centrifugal at 9c.; 800 bxs. Clayed at 8⅝c.; 209 bxs. low grade do. at 8⅛c., and 9 hhds. Melado at 7c. And last evening, 16,698 bags Manila on private terms; 876 boxes Clayed at 8⅞c.; 42 bxs. Centrifugal at 9 5-16c.; and 1,000 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7½c. ₰ ℔. We quote fair Refining strong at 8⅛c.; good do. at 8⅜c.; prime do. 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery do. 8¾c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@8c.; Melado, 5¼c.@6¾c. Refined Sugars have been in fairly active demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅜c.; A's at 9¾c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8⅝c.@9¾c. ₰ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fair demand and held quite firmly. Sales have been reported of equal to 175,000 lbs. fair to prime at 8c.@8⅛c., with choice held as high as 8¼c....Of Stearine, 10,000 lbs. City, in hhds., sold at 18½c.; market quoted strong.

TEAS—Have been in more demand; low grades of Oolong quoted somewhat stronger in price; other kinds unchanged. Sales, 1,600 half-chests Green, 1,200 half-chests Oolong, and 2,200 half-chests Japan, on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 38; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congou, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$1 ₰ ℔.

TOBACCO—Business has been quite brisk in this line, the demand having been largely speculative, at firmer prices. Sales embrace 2,000 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@17c.; 1,000 cases 1872 and 1873 State Seed Leaf, at 8¼c.@17c.; 200 cases 1873 Connecticut at 15c.@25c.; 634 cases Pennsylvania at 17c.@32½c.; 375 cases Ohio at 9c.@9½c.; 83 cases Wisconsin at 8¼c.; 450 cases Sundries at 7c.@20c.; and 300 bales Havana at 75c.@$1 ₰ ℔.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 03 ₰ gallon; sales, 228 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—The demand has been moderately active for the more desirable grades of stock, which have been quoted generally firm. Manufacturers have been rather less urgent in their purchases, taking only such supplies as have been needed to meet early wants. Holders, however, have been quite confident in their views, and not apparently eager to press stock on the market. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 513,000 lbs. domestic Fleece, in lots, at from 45c.@55c.; 104,000 lbs. unwashed stock, part at 38c.@38½c.; 38,000 lbs. washed do. at 56c.@57c.; 37,000 lbs. scoured at 51½c.@80c.; 59,000 lbs. Combing and Delaine, at 42c.@65c. for unwashed and washed; 26,000 lbs. Georgia, part at 41c.; 23,000 lbs. Black and Black Pulled, 12 bales Shearlings, 25 bales Lambs', and 5,000 lbs. New-Zealand, on private terms; 173 pks. and 47,000 lbs. domestic Pulled at 40c.@50c.; 1,800 lbs. Nevada at 35c.; 236 pks. and 3,500 lbs. Lambs' Pulled at 38c.@48c.; 215,000 lbs. Texas, in lots, at from 20c.@35c.; 802 bales and 165,000 lbs. California Spring at 26½c.@34½c.; 31,000 lbs. California Fall at 21c.@25c.; 15,000 California Pulled at 29c.@37½c.; 75 bales Donskoi at 34c.; 5,000 lbs. Smyrna at 24½c.; 229 bales and 25,000 lbs. Cape at 34½c.@36½c.; 105 bales and 47,000 lbs. Australian at 47½c.@53c., and 4,000 lbs. Noils, part at 50c.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight market has been moderately active for British ports, at essentially unchanged rates, but very dull for Continental ports, quotations for which have been ruling low and irregular. The offerings for British ports have been mostly for Grain, Flour, Provisions and Resin. The Cotton movement has been restricted, the bulk of the meagre offerings having been taken by steam for Liverpool. The chartering business has been more active, but at low rates, in the local market. Tonnage suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades, particularly the former, has been in fair demand at the ruling figures. Some inquiry has been noted for vessels for the Lumber trade, chiefly for South America, at about late quotations. The Coal carrying trade has been unusually slack and depressed. Tonnage for the West Indies, chiefly for general cargo, has been rather more sought after, but without improvement as to rates. From the outports, the main business reported is the moderate trade in the Deal carrying line, from St. John's and other Provincial ports, at, however, recent low figures, based on 80s.@85s. for Liverpool, London, and Bristol Channel options, as well as the east coast of Ireland, and 87s. 6d.@100s. to the west coast of Ireland. There has been somewhat less call for vessels for the Tobacco trade, and the bids have been less satisfactory to ship-owners....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 6¼d.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 6d.@6¼d. ₰ bushel; 85 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.; and by steam, 1,150 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. ₰ ℔.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. ₰ bushel; 250 bbls. Resin at 3s.; 370 bxs. Bacon and 1,850 bxs. Cheese at 25s.@30s. ₰ ton; also a British ship, 981 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by sail, 48,000 bushels Grain at 6½d. ₰ bushel; 4,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₰ bbl.; 270 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d.; and by steam, 4,000 bxs. Cheese, mainly via Southampton, at 55s.; 75 tons Oil-cake, 150 bales Hair, and 100 bales Hops on private terms, and 200 tcs. Beef, also on private terms, quoted at 7s. ₰ tierce. And a British ship, 1,220 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a British ship, with Deals, from St. John, at 80s....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. ₰ bushel; 40,000 bushels do. (through freight) on private terms, and 2,000 bxs. Cheese, reported at 30s. ₰ ton....For Bristol, an Austrian bark, 694 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 4s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 396 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters do. at 4s. 4½d. ₰ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 398 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 9d.; another, hence, with about 2,500 quarters do. at 4s. 9d.; an Austrian bark, 474 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 4s. 9d.; an Italian bark, 478 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 4s. 9d.; an Austrian bark, 698 tons, hence, with about 4,400 quarters do. at 4s. 6d., with short lay days; an Italian bark, 468 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., at 4s. 9d. ₰ quarter; a Norwegian bark, 292 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s., or, if direct, 4s. 6d. ₰ bbl....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Austrian bark, 425 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, (rumored,) at 4s. 4½d. ₰ quarter....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 585 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Naphtha, at 4s. 6d.; another, 649 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. ₰ bbl.; also, rumored, a Norwegian bark, 610 tons, hence, with about 3,400 bbls. Naphtha, at 4s. 6d. ₰ bbl., but rumor not confirmed up to a late hour....For Antwerp, by steam, 400 bbls. Resin on private terms, quoted at 3s.@3s. 3d. Also a Norwegian ship, 628 tons, with about 3,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₰ bbl....For Bremen, by sail, 200 cases Tobacco and 6,000 Staves on private terms. Also a German bark, with about 4,650 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ₰ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 7,800 bushels Grain, 700 pks. Tobacco, 50 hhds. Tallow, and 1,000 pks. Provisions on private terms. Grain rates quoted nominally at 9d.@10d. ₰ bushel....For Elsinore and orders, a British schooner, 171 tons, hence, with about 1,260 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 4½d. ₰ bbl....For Santander, a British brig, 242 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₰ bbl....For Lisbon, a German brig, 318 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,800 quarters Wheat, at 15½c., and a Norwegian bark, 386 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,600 quarters do., at 15½c. ₰ bushel....For Malta, by sail, 500 cases Petroleum at 25c....For St. Lucia, an American schooner, 118 tons, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $11....For the Windward, three schooners, hence, with general cargo, at 55c.@60c. ₰ bbl....For Nuevitas, an American brig, 281 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $2,000....For the West Indies, a British brig, with Lumber, from Nova Scotia, at $8....For Java, an American bark, 536 tons, hence, with about 19,000 cases Petroleum, at 37½c....For Montevideo, a British bark, with Lumber, from St. John, at $20 50; a British brig, with do., from Quebec, at $23; a British bark, with do., from Calais, at $17; a Norwegian bark, with do., from Brunswick, at $22....For New-York, a schooner, from St. John, at $3 75, and a bark, with Coal, from Port Caledonia, at $2 ₰ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Aug. 28, 1874.

There was a small and slow trade in all descriptions of live stock on both yesterday and to-day, and the markets closed weak on a very moderate supply, with several lots unsold at noon. Beeves ranged from 7c.@13½c. ₰ ℔., weights from 4¼ cwt. to 8½ cwt., on 55 lbs. to 59 lbs. net. Bulls of inferior quality sold on live weight from 2½c.@2¾c. ₰ ℔. Milch Cows still slow from $30@$79 ₰ head. Veals, 6c.@10c. ₰ ℔. Grass Calves from 4¼c.@5c. ₰ ℔.; also from $8 50@$12 ₰ head. Sheep, in small lots, from 5c.@6¼c. ₰ ℔. Lambs from 6½c.@8c. ₰ ℔. Live Hogs not quoted; City Dressed slightly firmer, in demand from 9c.@9⅜c., with choice quality from 9½c.@9¾c. ₰ ℔.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for Greaves & Co. 97 Keatucky, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₰ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for J. Warner 47 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₰ ℔.; for J. Dideeman 34 Kentucky Steers; held on sale for N. Murdock 94 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₰ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; Martin, Fuller & Co. held on sale for Lehman Bros. 83 Virginia Steers. M. Goldschmidt sold for Lehman Bros. 46 Ohio Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13c. ₰ ℔., weights from 7 cwt. to 8 cwt.; held on sale 34 Virginia Steers. F. Samuels sold for Broadman & Co., 51 fair Ohio Steers at 11½c. ₰ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt., with $1 off ₰ head; for Lehman Brothers, 42 common Virginia Steers at 10c. ₰ ℔., weight 5½ cwt. W. B. Gillett held on sale 33 Ohio Steers. J. N. Pidcock sold 111 Indiana Sheep, weight 10,160 lbs., at 5c. ₰ ℔.; 197 Indiana Sheep, weight 19,360 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₰ ℔.; 57 Indiana Sheep, weight 6,040 lbs., at 6¼c. ₰ ℔.; 25 Indiana Sheep, weight 2,590 lbs., at 6½c. ₰ ℔.; 209 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,930 lbs., at 6¼c. ₰ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 203 Sheep, weight 18,240 lbs., at 5¾c. ₰ ℔.; 130 Lambs, weight 9,140 lbs., on private terms; 215 Lambs, weight 13,690 lbs., at 6¾c. ₰ ℔. P. Lerch sold 203 Sheep, weight 16,910 lbs., at $5 31¼ ₰ cwt. Jelliffe & Co. sold 236 Canada Lambs, weight 16,450 lbs., at 7c. ₰ ℔. J. N. Pidcock sold 183 Kentucky Sheep, weight 11,030 lbs., at 5c. ₰ ℔.; 330 Kentucky Lambs, weight 13,750 lbs., at 6¾c. ₰ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 2 Sheep, weight 250 lbs., at 6c. ₰ ℔.; 86 Lambs, weight 5,780 lbs., at 7½c. ₰ ℔.; 234 Lambs, weight 15,290 lbs., at 7¾c. ₰ ℔.; 31 Lambs, weight 2,100 lbs., at 8c. ₰ ℔.; 3 Veals, weight 420 lbs., at 8½c. ₰ ℔.; 9 Grass Calves, weight 2,200 lbs., at 4¼c. ₰ ℔. S. McGraw sold 130 Lambs, weight 6,790 lbs., at 6½c. ₰ ℔.; 29 Lambs, weight 1,160 lbs., at 7½c. ₰ ℔.; 1 Bull, weight 710 lbs., at 2½c. ₰ ℔.; 1 Bull, weight 930 lbs., at 2¾c. ₰ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 9 Sheep, weight 740 lbs., at 5c. ₰ ℔.; 150 Sheep, weight 13,420 lbs., at 5½c. ₰ ℔.; 53 Sheep, weight 4,760 lbs., at 5¾c. ₰ ℔.; 31 Sheep, weight 2,880 lbs., at 6c. ₰ ℔.; 79 Lambs, weight 4,880 lbs., at 7¼c. ₰ ℔.; 620 Lambs, weight 43,730 lbs., at 7½c. ₰ ℔.; 145 Lambs, weight 9,980 lbs., at 7¾c. ₰ ℔.; 4 grass Calves, weight 910 lbs., at 5c. ₰ ℔.; 25 grass Calves at $8 50 ₰ head; 24 grass Calves at $12 ₰ head; 5 Veals, weight 1,090 lbs., at 6c. ₰ ℔.; 2 Veals, weight 590 lbs., at 8c. ₰ ℔.; 1 Veal, weight 200 lbs., at 8½c. ₰ ℔.; 34 Veals, weight 5,410 lbs. at 9½c. ₰ ℔.; 1 Veal, weight 170 lbs., at 9¾c. ₰ ℔.; 7 Veals, weight 1,130 lbs., at 10c. ₰ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day—1,731 head of Horned Cattle; 1,778 Sheep and Lambs; 2,201 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—2,408 Hogs; 76 Veals and Calves; 4,589 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—4,333 Sheep and Lambs; 4 Cows; 18 Bulls; 480 Veals and Calves.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 187 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 12,852 head, or 756 cars, against 648 cars for the same time last week; no sales reported; all fresh arrivals were through consignments; the yards are nearly bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 400 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 22,800 head, against 20,800 head for the same time last week; the market closed flat and heavy; all remaining unsold will be shipped East in first hands. The only sales to-day were 700 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 50 to 80 lbs., at $4@$5; 209 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 64 lbs., at $4. Quoted: Canada Lambs, $5 75@$6; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5; Western Sheep, $4@$5. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,200 head, against 14,700 head for the same time last week; the market was slow; quality good; no grass Hogs in the yards; Yorkers, $6 25@$6 75; heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 75, with holders asking ¼c. higher.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Cattle market opens with no change of features from last week; receipts, 13,515 head, against 12,563 head last week; sales, Illinois, averaging 1,518 lbs., at 7¼c.; do., averaging 1,375 lbs., at 7½c.; the ruling of the market irregular, and on the second grade there is a decline of ⅛c.@¼c.; common sold at 4c.@5c.; Texas Cattle at 3c. Market for Milch Cows dull at $40@$45. Veal Calves in light supply and market ½c. higher; all sold at 7½c.@8c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 82 cars; Sheep sell at about last week's prices; Lambs are ½c. ₰ ℔. off; Sheep, common to fair, 4c.@4½c.; fair to good, 4½c.@5c.; extra, 6c; Lambs, common to fair, $2 50@$3 ₰ head; fair to good, 6c.@6½c.; extra, 7c.@7¼c., and selected, 7½c. ₰ ℔.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Cattle active; receipts, 1,200 head; firmer for better grades, others weak; prices steady; sales Texans at $2 20@$3 12½; poor to fair natives, $2 25@$4 75; good to extra shipping, $5 25@$6 55; shipments, 1,800. Hogs—receipts, 9,000 head; active but lower; prices closing rather firmer, with pens empty of good grades; Grassers, $5@$5 90; poor to medium, $6 15@$6 80; good to choice, $6 90@$7 40; a small lot of extra assorted sold at $8 60; shipments, 7,000. Sheep—Receipts, 150; quiet at $2 50@$4 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat buoyant, active and unsettled; No. 1 Spring, 97c.; No. 2 do., 92½c.@93½c., closing at 93c., spot or August; 92⅛c., September; No. 3 do., 89c.@90c.; Rejected, 84c. Corn in good demand and firmer at 67c.@67½c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 67c. bid August; 66¾c., September; 67c.@67½c., October; Rejected, 66¾c.@67c. Oats dull, unsettled, and lower; No. 2, 41c.@42c.; closing at 41½c., spot, and bid August; 38¾c., September; Rejected, 39½c.@40½c. Rye steady at 75c. Barley steady. Pork steady at $22 87½@$23 spot; $22 85@$22 87½, September; $17 30@$17 37½, seller all the year. Lard quiet but firm at 15c. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky firmer at 97½c. Freights fairly active; Corn to Buffalo, 3c.; Wheat to Buffalo, 3¼c. On the call of the board in the afternoon Wheat closed at 92c., September. Corn, 67c., August; 66¾c., September; 67c., October. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 158,000 bushels Wheat, 181,000 bushels Corn, 95,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat, 216,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged at $1 05@$1 06 for No. 3 Red Fall, $1 15 for No. 1 Red Winter. Corn dull and unchanged at 68c.@69c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats quiet and unchanged at 43c.@45c. for No. 2. Barley dull and unchanged at 85c.@92c. for No. 3 Spring, $1 12½ for choice No. 2 Spring. Rye dull and lower at 85c.@90c. for No. 2, the latter for delivery. Whisky steady. Pork firm at $24; seller all the year $17. Bacon quiet; only a limited jobbing demand at 10c. for Shoulders; 13½c.@13⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 14c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm at 13⅞c. for Summer; 10⅞c. for Steam, seller to March 1. Live Hogs firm; Stockers, $4@$5; Yorkers, $6 25@$6 75; Bacon, $6 50@$7 25. Cattle firm for best grades; Texans range from $2@$3 75; Medium to Fair Butchers, $2@$3; Good to Choice Native Steers, $4 50@$6. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,800 Hogs, 1,200 Cattle. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County, choice, 32c.@33c.; Western, choice, 25c.@27c.; do., fair to good, 23c.@24c.; common, 20c.@21c. Cheese quiet but firm; New-York State, prime, 13½c.@13¾c.; Western, prime, 12¾c.@13c.; half skims, 10c.@12c. Eggs—Market bare; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 21c.@22c.; Western, extra, 20c.@21c. Quercitron Bark, No. 1 held at $37. Cloverseed scarce; Old, $10 50@$11 50. Timothy sells at $3 25@$3 37½. Flax-seed, $2 10. Flour dull and weak; Extra, $4; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6@$7 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 75@$7; high grades, $7 75@$8 75. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 18@$1 21; Amber, $1 22@$1 27. Rye quiet. Corn firmly held; Yellow, 86c.@87c.; Mixed Western, 85c.@86c. Oats unchanged; White, 51c.@52c.; Mixed, 49c. Petroleum firmly held; Refined quoted at 11¾c., August; 12c.@12½c. September; Crude, 8¼c. in bbls., 5c. in bulk. Whisky held at $1 03 for Western, in iron.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Lake and rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—8,900 bbls. Flour, 84,100 bushels Wheat, 40,101 bushels Corn, 23,800 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—142,100 bushels Wheat, 93,000 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—19,200 bushels Wheat, 50,100 bushels Corn, 19,600 bushels Oats. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour steady; sales of 1,000 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers, $6 75@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25; Wheat unsettled; prices entirely nominal; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring quoted at $1 20@$1 22; do. No. 2 do., $1 05@$1 10; Red Winter, $1 15@$1 20. Corn active; sales of 50,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 74c.; 1,600 bushels at 74½c.; 10,000 bushels at 74¼c. Oats dull; small sales at 48c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 65@$1 75. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Wool firm; stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, double extra and above, 52½c.@55c.; extra, 52c.@53½c.; medium, 52c.@54c.; coarse, 45c.@47c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 46c.@50c.; medium, 50c.@53c.; coarse, 45c.@47c.; combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; do., unwashed, 40c.@42c.; Canada, combing, 60c.@63c.; fine, unwashed, 30c.@35c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 38c.@39c.; tubwashed, 45c.@57c.; Colorado, washed, 27c.@33c.; do. unwashed, 24c.@27c.; extra and merino, pulled, 40c.@45c.; No. 1 and Superfine, pulled, 40c.@45c.; Lambs, 38c.@50c.; Texas, fine and medium, 25c.@30c.; Texas, coarse, 20c.@25c.; California, fine and medium, 25c.@35c.; California, 25c.@30c.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 28.—Flour in improved demand and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1 Red Western, $1 20@$1 23; No. 2 do., $1 15; Rejected do., $1@$1 10; other grades unchanged. Corn firm; White Southern, 93c.@94c.; Yellow Southern, 81c.@82c.; Mixed Western, 79c. Oats firm; Southern, 52c.@55c.; Western Mixed, 51c.@52c.; do. White, 54c.@55c. Rye steady at 85c.@90c. Hay firm at $1 Provisions quiet. Pork, Mess, $24. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear-Rib Sides, 13c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 16½c.@17½c. Lard, 15c. Western Butter dull but firm at 25c.@26c. Coffee steady; moderate inquiry at 18c.@20c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky firmer; sales at $1 01½; closing at $1 02.

TOLEDO, Aug. 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 15 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 19 for Extra do.; $1 09¼ for Amber Michigan September, $1 10; October, $1 11; No. 1 Red, $1 13½; No. 1 Canal Red, $1 12; No. 2 Red, cash and September, $1 09; October, $1 11; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 08½; No. 3 Red, $1 02; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 16½; No. 2 Red, $1 10. Corn steady at 70½c. for High Mixed; 69½c. for Low Mixed; 66½c. for damaged. Oats quiet but firm at 45½c.@46c. for No. 1; 43½c. for No. 2; September, 43c.; October, 44c. Freights nominal. Receipts—24,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—13,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—Flour dull; Common, $3 75; Treble Extra, $5@$5 50; Choice, $6@$7. Corn firm; White, 86c.; Yellow Mixed, 88c.; White, 88c.@92c. Oats firm at 56c.@60c. Bran scarce and dull at $1. Hay quiet; Choice, $26. Pork dull at $24 50. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders quiet at 9¾c.@10c. Bacon quiet but firm at 10½c. for Shoulders, 14½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 14¾c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 15½c.@16½c. Sugar and Molasses—Nothing doing; no plantation Molasses on hand. Whisky at $1 01 for Louisiana; $1 01@$1 05 for Western. Coffee quiet at 18c.@22c. for ordinary to prime. Corn-meal dull at $3 25@$3 50. Gold, 109½. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 38.

OSWEGO, Aug. 28.—Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. Wheat in light demand; sales, two cars old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 25; two cars new No. 1 Red Winter at $1 21; 1,200 bushels new No. 1 White Winter at $1 30; two cars new Extra White Michigan at $1 35. Corn quiet at 78c. Corn-meal—$33 for bolted, and $ for unbolted per ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18@$19; Ship-stuffs, $20@$21; Middlings, $26@$ per ton. Canal freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson, $3 25 to New-York. Lake receipts—2,400 bushels Wheat; 000 feet Lumber. Canal shipments—23,900 bushels Wheat; 869,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and nominal; Red, 98c.@$1 03; White, $1 10@$1 1 Corn firm and scarce at 69c.@71c. Oats dull at 43c.@44c. Rye firm at 83c.@85c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter firm; choice Western Reserve scarce at 28c.@30c.; Central Ohio, 20c.@25c.; common, 18c.@20c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $23. Lard quiet; Summer, 14c.@14½c. Bulk Meats quiet; held at 9¾c. for Shoulders; 12½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 12¾c. for Clear Sides. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Whisky strong at 97c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 for No. 1; 94c. for No. 2; August, 92⅛c.; September, 91⅞c. Oats weak and lower at 40¾c. for No. 2. Corn quiet and lower at 69c. Rye weak and lower at 82c. for No. 1. Barley steady at 91c. for No. 2 Spring, September. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—4,500 bbls. Flour, 119,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,600 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged at 74c.@78c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 53c.@55c. Rye dull and lower at 70c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $23 50. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14¾c.@15c.; plain, 14c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Lard, 16½c. Whisky, 97c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—No movement in Wheat. Rye steady; 87c.@90c. for State. Corn very firm with improved demand; sales 5,000 bushels Western Mixed 3,000 bushels in store and 2,000 bushels afloat, at 83c. Market for Oats weak and lower, with moderate demand; sales, 1,800 No. 1 Mixed Western at 52½c.; 1 car No. 2 White State at 53c.; and 1 car Mixed State at 52c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 12; No. 2 Red, $1 09. Corn steady and unchanged; Mixed, 74c.@75c., from store; in the ear, on the track, 71c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 1 State, 46c.; No. 2, 44c.; White, 47c. Petroleum quiet; Standard White, in car lots, 9¼c.@9¾c.; State Test, 11¼c.@11½c.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—Flour dull and a shade lower; choice, $5 75@$6. Wheat steady; extra, $1 16; No. 1 White, $1 15½@$1 15¾; Amber Michigan, $1 09. Corn steady at 73½c. Oats in good demand at 44c.@45c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 28.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 32½c. Resin steady at $1 75 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 86c.@95c. Oats easier at 55c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet but firm at 17c.@18c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Sides, 14c.@14¼c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 161 bales; gross, 325 bales; exports, coastwise, 40 bales; sales, 300 bales; last evening, 750 bales; stock, 11,0 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 587 bales; gross, 8 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,616 bales; coastwise, 2,090 bales; sales, 2,800 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 28.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 29 bales; exports, coastwise, 17 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,795 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 214 bales; exports, coastwise, 444 bales; sales, 354 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 106 bales; exports, coastwise, 92 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,688 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 468 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,106 bales; sales, 625 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 205 bales; gross, 205 bales; sales, 59 bales, stock, 4,840 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 865 bales; gross, 865 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,20 bales; sales, 237 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 28.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middlings, 15¼c.; receipts, 84 bales; sales, 32 bales; stock, 1874, 6,064 bales; 1873, 1,652 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 336 bales; shipments, 286 bales; sales, 3 bales; spinners, 123 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 28.—Cotton dull; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 246 bales; sales, 37 bales; stock, 4,457 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,635 bales; exports, coastwise, 142 bales; sales, 357 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 28.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 10 bales; sales, none; stock, 192 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 23 bales; exports, coastwise, 56 bales; sales, none.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 28, 12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 104¾; Erie Railway Shares, 29¾.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¾ ₰ cent., which is ¼ ₰ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

4:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, Old, 108¾; 1867s, 109½. Erie Railway Shares, 30@30¼; do. preferred, 47.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 28.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98⅜.

PARIS, Aug. 28, 5 P. M.—Rentes closed at 65f. 57½c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 61,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were taken for export and 2,000 bales on speculation. The stock import is 870,000 bales, of which 348,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 21,000 bales, including 11,000 bales American; actual export, 9,000 bales. The stock afloat is 384,000 bales, including 40,000 bales American. Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the last three days have been 38,000 quarters, including 33,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands; nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 10s. 1d.@10s. 4d. ₰ cental for average California White; 10s. 9d.@11s. 6d. for Club do.; 8s. 9d.@9s. for Red Western Spring, and 9s.@9s. 9d. for Red Winter. Corn, 32s. 3d. ₰ quarter.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 8d.; do. nothing below Low Middling deliverable October and November, at 8⅛d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 8⅛d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable October and November, at 8⅛d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower. Provisions—Lard, 61s. ₰ cwt. Bacon, 54s. 6d. ₰ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 56s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Spirits Petroleum, 10¼d.@10½d. ₰ gallon. Tallow, 42s. 3d.@42s. 6d. ₰ cwt.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 57s. Linseed Oil, 27s.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—Spanish Gold 196@198; American, 198@200. Exchange irregular and in fair demand; on the United States, 60 days Currency, 80@85 premium; Short Sight, 85@90 premium; 60 days Gold, 92@100 premium; Short Sight, 98@102 premium; on London, 125@130 premium; on Paris, 100@105 premium.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS AT TIDE-WATER.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley left at tide-water during the third week in August, in the years 1873 and 1874, was as follows:

	Flour. Bbls.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.
1873	4,200	406,600	992,300
1874	7,200	390,600	791,000
Inc.	3,000	Dec.. 16,000	Dec.. 201,300

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d inst., inclusive, during the years 1873 and 1874, was as follows:

	Flour. Bbls.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.
1873	64,800	8,411,800	7,298,000	22,200
1874	47,100	12,201,200	11,436,700	74,100
	Dec. 17,700	Inc. 3,789,400	Inc. 4,138,700	Inc. 51,900

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase equal to 740,180 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of August in the years indicated:

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Canal opened	May 13.	May 15.	May 1
Flour, bbls.	60,500	64,800	47,100
Wheat, bushels	3,382,100	8,411,800	12,201,20
Corn, bushels	14,239,100	7,298,000	11,436,70
Barley, bushels	401,500	22,200	74,10
Rye, bushels	319,400	573,200	189,3
Oats, bushels	4,157,800	2,000,400	1,912,
Malt, bushels	621,100	535,000	553,
Feed, lbs.	4,204,700	4,690,200	241,

—*Albany Argus.*

OUR CINCINNATI VISITORS.

The Mayor and the members of the Common Council of Cincinnati did not visit the City Hall yesterday. During the day Col. Farrell, on behalf of Mayor Havemeyer and Commissioner invited them to visit the public institutions, but they declined on the ground of previous engagements.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
Choice City and County Bonds
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS, GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
and other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying ten to fifteen per cent.
The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 18 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Toledo, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874. The stock transfer books will close at the close of business on Saturday, Sept. 5, and remain closed until Thursday, Oct. 8.
J. D. COX, President.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company payable 1st September, 1874, will be paid on and after that date by
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1874.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by the first mortgage of the Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the coupons of such bonds which matured June 1, 1874, will be purchased at their face value by the subscriber on presentation to him on and after Aug. 20, inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FIRST Mortgage Land Grant Bond-holders of the Desmoines Valley Railroad Company (now the Desmoines and Fort Dodge Railroad Company) will be held on the 1st day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD,
No. 61 Wall st., New-York City.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Montclair Railway Company request the holders of such bonds to communicate there amount and numbers to WM. O. McDOWELL, Room No. 2, No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

10 PER CENT. GUARANTEED, FIRST mortgage loans on improved Iowa farms. References and full information sent on application.
UNDERWOOD & CLARK, Muscatine, Iowa.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT BROOKLYN BONDS, FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS below par, for sale by Albert H. Nicolay & Co., No. 43 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1874.

THE INTEREST MATURING SEPT. 1, 1874, on the fifteen year eight per cent. convertible bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st., New-York, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1874.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per cent., payable on the 10th day of September. The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday evening, Aug. 29, until Friday morning, Sept. 11.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1874.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., COR. 14th st.—SIX PER CENT. interest, commencing the 1st of each month.
Assets........$3,650,854 62 | Surplus........$260,195 67
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. RICH. H. BULL, Pres't.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,—179 6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY of New-York.—HENRY E. SPRAGUE, plaintiff, against CHARLES HUBBELL McNEIL and ARCHIBALD McNEIL, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 29 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars, with interest from the twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1874.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 29 Nassau street, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of August, 1874.—Dated Aug. 28, 1874.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
au29-law6wS No. 29 Nassau street, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble mantels, [illegible] monuments and other marble work, at [illegible] reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

[illegible] SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND [illegible] Mantels. New and elegant designs at the lowest [illegible] 230 and 232 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS from manufacturers of envelopes will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 18th day of September, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.
No. 1.—Note size, 2⅝ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2.—Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3.—Full letter size, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4.—Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on the flap, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5.—Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches—three qualities.
No. 6.—Extra letter size—3½ by 6⅜ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7.—Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.
No. 8.—Extra official size, 4⅜ by 10⅜ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.
6⅛ by 9½ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.
Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:
No. 1—size 3¼ by 5½ inches.
No. 2—size 3⅜ by 6⅜ inches.
No. 3—size 4 by 9 inches.
No. 4—size 4½ by 10½ inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.
All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the department. The paper must be of approved quality, especially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.
The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.
Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.
The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor; and should the use of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.
The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.
Bidders are notified that the department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in departments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.
The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.
The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.
All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of directions, to be furnished by an agent of the department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the department.

DELIVERY.
The envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expenses of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.
An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.
The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.
The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.
Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.
The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,085,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,986,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,033,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,006,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,832,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	138,815,500

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	645,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,148,550

AGREEMENT—BONDS.
Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the person or persons, or body corporate to whom the contract has been awarded, shall, with sureties to be approved by the Postmaster General, enter into a contract in writing with the United States of America to faithfully observe and keep all and every of the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to the true intent and meaning thereof; in which contract the contractor and his sureties shall covenant and agree that in case the said contractor shall fail to do, or perform all or any of the covenants, stipulations, and agreements of said contract on the part of the said contractor to be performed as therein set forth, the said contractor and his sureties shall forfeit and pay to the United States of America the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, for which said forfeiture the said contractor and his sureties shall be jointly and severally liable, as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States.
If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.
The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.
The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.
The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.
Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth, shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.
Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.
This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the department must be attached to each part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.
Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.
J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

HAY, OATS, STRAW, AND FEED.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 2, 1874, for Hay, Straw, Oats, and Feed.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANite for Bulk-head or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*, copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PLATE GLASS REQUIRED for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Aug. 10, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on the 31st day of August, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the plate and other glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.
Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.
Proposals for imported glass must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.
Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.
The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.
Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.
Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.
Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.
Public notice is hereby given that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material, and for grading to be done in the improvement district, in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under said act, at their office in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen until 12 o'clock at noon, Aug. 26, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.
Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any party desiring to bid. Copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, in Long Island City.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
PETER G. VAN ALST, R. M. C. GRAHAM,
H. S. ANABLE, WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN, Commissioners.
Public notice is hereby given that the time for receiving and opening the above-named bids or proposals for furnishing material and for grading in the improvement district in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City is enlarged and extended until the 5th day of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock at noon, and the said bids or proposals will be received up to that time at the office of the Commissioners, and the same will be then and there publicly opened.
Dated Aug. 26, 1874.
PETER G. VAN ALST, R. M. C. GRAHAM,
H. S. ANABLE, WM. BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN, Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17, 1874.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until noon, Sept. 24, 1874, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following-named articles, viz.:

22,000	Campaign Hats.
8,500	Helmets.
10,800	Uniform Dress Caps.
20,000	Forage Caps.
25,000	Forage Cap Covers.
1,000	dozen Scrubbing Brushes.

All articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and bidders are informed that full compliance with specifications will be insisted upon, and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Bids are requested for delivery of the articles at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, and also at San Francisco.
For information in detail, apply to this office.
Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of the Quartermaster General,
L. C. EASTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., in charge.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals are invited until 10th September by the Governor and Council of the State of Massachusetts for the excavation of rock and building of arch (mainly of brick) required in certain lengths of the Hoosac Tunnel, in addition to the work in progress by F. Shanly & Co.
The distances to be protected by arching make up an aggregate length of about two-fifths of a mile, and may be increased as occasion may require.
Satisfactory securities must be furnished when required. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.
Separate proposals will also be received for building a granite facade at east end of the tunnel.
Separate proposals will be also received for building one wrought-iron bridge.
Specifications and all necessary informaton as to the work required, will be furnished on application to
BENJ. D. FROST, Engineer,
North Adams, Mass.
Aug. 21, 1874.
Sealed proposal's indorsed "Proposals for Arching," may be addressed to
ALFRED MACY,
Chairman of Tunnel Committee of Executive Council,
State House, Boston, Mass.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.
Public notice is hereby given, that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material for sewers, man-holes, culverts, &c., and for building the same, in that part of the Improvement District in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature, passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," lying westerly of Jackson and Van Alst avenues, will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under the said act, at their office, in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen, until 12 o'clock at noon, Sept. 9, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.
Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any parties desiring to bid; copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners in Long Island City.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
PETER G. VAN ALST, R. M. C. GRAHAM,
H. S. ANABLE, WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN, Comissioners.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN JAMES RIVER, Va., will be received until noon of Sept. 19, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.
Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.
WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, German girls, and other good, reliable servants, of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR care children.—By a Protestant young woman, with good reference from her last place; is tidy, active, and kind with children. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and to do fine washing, at which she is an expert; willing and obliging. City reference from last place. Call at No. 109 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good and satisfactory references, and can be seen for two days at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two capable girls, English Protestant; have lived together and would like a steady place; one cook and laundress; the other chamber-maid and waitress; five and seven years' reference; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English girl, who is strong, active, and capable; is a good bread, biscuit, cake, &c., maker; early riser and obliging; City or country; has good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL WORK. —By a Welsh girl, a good cook and laundress, in a private family; City or country; willing to do general work; three years' reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch woman; is a capable cook and good washer and ironer; care of butter making, &c.; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. INQUIRE AT place of employment, No. 10 West 39th st. Best of reference.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, to go out by the day, in a private family, to sew by hand. Call on M. M., No. 156 West 28th st., in the rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, to be generally useful, or to take care of a whole house in City or country; is very neat, tidy, and careful; has a child about eight years old; wages no object; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL for general house-work; understands cooking, washing and ironing; makes good bread; understands care of milk; willing and obliging, and will adapt her wages to the times; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMan; is a very excellent washer, ironer, and cook, and is strong and willing for City or country place; good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, COLORED woman for City or country; is a very capable cook and nice washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN young woman to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, ironer, &c.; City or country; neat, tidy, civil; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, to go out by day or week, washing, ironing, or house-cleaning; best City reference. Call at No. 320 East 29th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST CLASS WASHER AND ironer to go out by the day to private families. Address A. B., No. 154 West 28th st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, FARMER, &c.—Seamstress, Chamber-work, &c.—By a man and wife, aged twenty-seven years, no children; man can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do farm-work, gardening, &c.; wife is a good seamstress and dress-maker; can also wait at table, do chamber-work, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a trustworthy married man, without family, one whom he can highly recommend. Call on or address W. G., No. 62 Warren st., New-York.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands his business in every branch. Address Cook, *Times* West-side Office, 308 West 23d st.

FARMER, COACHMAN, CARPENTER.—BY a Swede, single; strictly sober; is willing to be useful; can do some carpenter-work and build stone walls; a steady place wanted. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A German young man who speaks good English and can do all kinds of out-door flower and vegetable gardening, with a little knowledge of green-house; can take care of and drive horses; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOSTLER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A WILLING, capable man and wife; the man as hostler, farm hand, and generally useful man; the wife as cook and laundress, or general servant; are reliable and respectful, and will try to please. Call at or address No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

TEA CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS ABOVE; first-class references as to ability and otherwise from present and former employers. Address J. Colthurst, No. 231 East 24th st., City.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STRONG PROTESTANT NURSE FOR a young child and to do sewing; one who is kind and obliging, with best of references; will find a good home. Address for two days, stating wages wanted and references, S. W., Box No. 2,915 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN, SCOTCH, SWEDish, or English woman, who is a thoroughly competent laundress and chamber-maid and can furnish good recommendations from her last place. Apply from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. at No. 31 West 34th st.

AGENTS MAKING $40 A WEEK SELLING nonpareil embroider attachments; retails for $2; all ladies with sewing-machines want one. Apply to No. 30 East 14th st.

WANTED—GENTEEL YOUNG MEN TO LEARN the retail dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.
FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.
For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O. C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.
Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.
DAY LINE TO BOSTON.
Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

SEA BIRD,
For Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 28th.....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 28th.....6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 29th..4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 29th..7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 30th.....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 29th..8:00 P. M.
Monday, 31st.....6:00 A. M.	Sunday, 30th.....4:30 P. M.
	Monday, 31st...10:30 A. M.

HELEN,
Between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 28th.....8:00 A. M.	Friday, 28th.....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 29th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 31st.....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 31st...11:00 A. M.	

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point and Glenwood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 A. M.; 9th st., at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE. —Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR YONKERS DAILY.
STEAMER "SAPPHO"
leaves Pier 26 N. R., foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

CAMP-MEETING—SEA CLIFF.—STEAMER MONITOR will leave foot of Leroy st., North River, at 7 A. M.; 24th st. 7:15; Pier No. 27, East River, (second pier below the bridge,) 7:30; Grand st., 7:45, and 33d st., 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Sea Cliff at 4:45 P. M. Also, steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, leaves Pier No. 27, East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stopping at Grand and 33d sts. Returning leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Tickets for round trip, 60 cents, good on either boat to Sept. 5.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

COAL AND WOOD.

COKE, $3 50 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED. —A superior quality screened coke; discount to shippers by the cargo. Address MANHATTAN GAS WORKS, Avenue C and 15th st. [illegible] SMITH.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.
THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*KENILWORTH	Sept. 3	PENNSYLVANIA	Sept. 24
INDIANA	Sept. 10	ILLINOIS	Oct. 1
*ABBOTSFORD	Sept. 17	OHIO	Oct. 8

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26	*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19
China, Saturday, Sept. 5	*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26
Java, Saturday, Sept. 12	Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New-York.	
NEDERLAND	Aug. 29	COLINA	Sept. 11
VADERLAND	Sept. 23	SWITZERLAND	Oct. 5

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New-York.	
VADERLAND	Aug. 30	SWITZERLAND	Sept. 11
NEDERLAND	Sept. 23	COLINA	Oct. 5

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First cabin........$90 | Second cabin........$60
Steerage and intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ANCHOR LINE.
PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

California, Sat'day, Aug. 29	Australia, Wed....Sept. 16
Utopia, Saturday..Sept. 5	Bolivia, Saturday..Sept. 19
India, Wed'day....Sept. 9	Italia, Wednesday..Sept. 23
Victoria, Saturday, Sept. 12	Elysia, Saturday....Sept. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, Sept. 2
STATE OF NEVADA	Wednesday, Sept. 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA	Wednesday, Sept. 16

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ	Saturday..Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE	Saturday..Sept. 19
PEREIRE, SURMONT	Saturday..Oct. 3
FRANCE, LEMOINE	Saturday..Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH	Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE	Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD	Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE	Sept. 29, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt.....Aug. 29, 7 A. M. | England, Sept 12, 6:30 A. M.
The Queen....Sept. 5, 12 M. | Spain.......Sept. 19, 10 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE GREECE, THOMAS..........Saturday, Sept. 5, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$100 and $120
Second cabin	60
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 1.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Sept. 15.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)	Aug. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)	Sept. 3
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)	Sept. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)	Sept. 17

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. G[illegible], Aug. 29, at 12 noon.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. [illegible], [illegible] 12, at 12 M.
And every alternate SATURDAY [illegible]after, connecting with all steamers for Central A[illegible] and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

CHINA	Aug. 25
JAPAN	Sept. 5

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON,
Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.
Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON,
Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
CLEOPATRA Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, Central Railroad of Georgia,
General Freight and Passenger Agent. No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. BERRY, Saturday, Aug. 29.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES........Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA........Aug. 18
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL........Aug. 25.
ATLAS........Sept. 18.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Pari

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
H. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division), connecting at Philadelphia, 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5:40 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:25 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M., 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:50, 9:20 A. M., 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:10, 3:55, 4:15, 5:15, 6:40, 8:40, 9:25, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:50, 6:50 A. M., 5:15, 9:25, 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad, and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg and the West without change of cars; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturday only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train for the West.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:40, 3, 3:20, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD
Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:30, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6 P. M.; for Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:30 A. M., and 12:30, 4:00, 5:30 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.
Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)
7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R.; for Long Branch.
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 for Long Branch.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.
On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 8:00 P. M., and 24th st. at 8:20 P. M.
Fare from New-York to Philadelphia $2 25.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NOTICE TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
Tickets to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Detroit, can be purchased for $1 less than depot rates of fare, at Ticket-office, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Chambers st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VERSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Verslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of July, 1874.
CATHARINE MARGARET VERSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VERSLAGE,
JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, Executors.
jy4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.
JOHN H. BLOODGOOD,
WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD,
MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, Executors.
jy4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John R. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.
JOHN R. STEVENS,
EUGENE THORN, Executors.
my30-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 62 [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.
FRANCIS H. SLADE, Executor.
my23-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.
TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executor.
m28-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.
CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.
mh7-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of [illegible] Owen, Esq., No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1875.
SARAH S. HEENAN,
Administratrix.
jy11-law6mS*

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; [illegible] cash, or installments. Catalogues mailed. [illegible] wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; [illegible] competition. [illegible] until [illegible] HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND PIANOS [illegible] HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.